

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health ON THE Public Health and Sanitary Administration FOR THE YEAR **1962**



LUKE J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., LM., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Principal School Medical Officer.

700811



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HEALTH COMMITTEE1962 - 63

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(MR. ALDERMAN J.A. SMITH, J.P.).

- * Councillor J. Cassidy (Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor S. Ennis, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
- Miss Alderman E. Utley.
- * Councillor F. A. Bailey.
- * Councillor F. Bates.
- * Councillor L. K. Crossley, B.E.M.
- Councillor J. Hudson.
- Councillor H. P. Simpson.

- * Members of the Standing Sub-Committee, the
Mental Health Sub-Committee and Care and
After-Care Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY.

November 1963.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present to you my Report on the health of the County Borough for the year 1962.

In July, Dr. C. Burns, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, left the Authority to take up a similar post in Leicester. He was succeeded by Dr. A. Afnan, promoted from a post of Assistant Medical Officer.

Mr. I. H. Parsons, Dental Officer, left the Department in May, and every effort has been made to replace him without success.

It was with the deepest regret that we heard in June of the death of Mrs. D. Marsden, our Supervisor at the Junior Training Centre, the success of which had in the main been due to her efforts over a period of fourteen years.

The year 1962 proved a most eventful one for the Mental Health Service. "Thornleigh" Hostel opened on the 24th April, 1962, and fourteen mentally disordered persons took up residence as an initial step towards rehabilitation within the community. Each resident was found a place in our "Parkside" Training Centre, and by the end of the year, the project had proved itself to be a complete success.

Members of the North Western Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health were among the many visitors whom we had the pleasure of welcoming to our Mental Health Services.

In September, we opened a Creche or Nursery Class in the Junior Training Centre and admitted six children between the ages of 2 - 5 years. At the same time, a Special Unit or "Intermediate" Training Centre was opened at Bank Hall Welfare Centre for those youngsters over the age of 15 years. Ten children were admitted initially mainly from the Junior Training Centre. Both units have proved beyond any doubt, by their success, that they are serving a definite need.

The two day nurseries at Bank Hall and Hargher Clough were closed in July. This decision was the result of prolonged investigations into the "need" and the financial implications. To provide for the emergency care of infants in what might be termed the priority group, a Child Guardianship Service was set up.

Health visitor and general practitioner co-operation commenced on a limited basis, and it was decided that the Scheme should be extended to all practitioners in the new year.

Child Welfare Centres were organised in the Bank Hall Welfare Centre, as it was found possible to discontinue using one Church Hall and reducing by half the number of sessions held in another. Whilst we do not yet possess purpose-built Child Welfare Centres, I feel that this must be considered a step forward. During the year, approval was given for such a Centre in Fulledge where we have never been able to find a suitable building for this purpose. The Social Services Committee agreed to a request from the Health Committee to amalgamate provisions for holding a Child Welfare Centre in the proposed Rest Centre for aged people to be built in that area.

During the year, the Smoke Control Programme proceeded in accordance with our agreed plan, and No.3 Order (Turf Moor and Brunshaw) was confirmed by the Minister to operate from the 1st July, 1963. No.2 Order (Hargher Clough) will be the subject of a Public Inquiry early in the new year.

The present slum clearance programme ends this year, and a new programme dating from 1963 onwards has been formulated and approved. The clearance of slum property is, however, regulated by the provision of new houses, but it is hoped to deal with approximately 2,000 slum properties in the next seven years.

I am pleased to note that the birth rate has increased whilst the death rate has decreased. The birth rate when adjusted by an area comparability factor proves to be very similar to the rate for England and Wales. The death rate is, however, still well above the rate for England and Wales.

Infectious diseases did not reach epidemic proportion during the year, apart from german measles which showed an increase in numbers from 358 to 1823. Most of these occurred in the first half of the year.

When smallpox affected different parts of England, the Minister of Health reported cases as suspected importations from Pakistan. I personally visited the homes of all Pakistanis in the town and vaccinated them as a precaution in January.

Due to the growth of the Ambulance Service and the present limitations of the Central Transport Garage, which houses the Ambulance Department, I strongly advise the Cleansing and Transport Committee to extend the cramped accommodation for office and staff. This would encourage the personnel and benefit the service which maintains a high standard of efficiency under conditions which are far from ideal.

It was arranged for the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit which until now carried out surveys every fourth year to visit yearly in future commencing in July. This is indeed very welcome and should benefit the population by bringing cases to light when least expected and reducing further the present low rate of pulmonary tuberculosis. The opportunity of a regular Chest X-ray will also help tremendously in tackling the major problem of bronchitis which if checked in its early stages will reduce complications.

To prevent the spread of tuberculosis it was necessary to bring two infectious cases of this disease before the Magistrates' Court under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Only by resorting to this measure was it possible to enforce treatment in hospital.

Meetings will be held in future between Local Authority Medical Officers and Medical Superintendents of Local Mental Hospitals. The first held in October at Calderstones helps liaison with Local Authorities since the commencement in April of new arrangements for admission to hospital of mentally subnormal persons. Applications for admission are now made direct to Medical Superintendents and not through the Regional Hospital Board.

Development of Local Authority Health and Welfare Services was considered by the Health Committee in accordance with the Ministry's Circular 2/62 and since no section of the Department is static a programme covering the next ten years was formulated.

It has been a very busy year from every section of the Department, and I very much appreciate the enthusiastic way in which every member of the staff has worked.

I again wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962.MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	L.J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	A. AFNAN, M.D. (Teheran) L.A.H., D.P.H.
Medical Officers, School Health Service and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	...	...	E.P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. P.S. LIMAYE, M.B., B.S. (Poona), D.C.H.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	...	...	G. GEMMILL, M. B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	...	K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O. (Oxon). R.S. RITSON, M.B., Ch.B.
Part-time Paediatrician	...	...	W.M.L. TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O.
Part-time Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	...	...	J.K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	...	...	P.J. FROST, B.D.S., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	...	...	Vacancy.
Part-time Dental Officer	...	...	K. JACKSON, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	....	...	H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	F. SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	M. STOTT, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)
Food Hygiene Inspector	...	...	F. ARCHER, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors)
District Inspectors	...	...	J.O. BAXTER, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Insp). D. WHITEHEAD, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Insp). J. HOLLOWS, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). F. WALTON, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). J. MAGRATH, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). A. WORSLEY, Cert.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). W. TURNER, Cert.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspectors	...	...	J.PATON, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland), Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H. W.CATHCART, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A.(Scotland), Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H.
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Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...	...	J.BINEHAM : J.N.POLLARD.
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Disinfector/Rodent Operatives	...	...	4.
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HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	MISS E.S.FRANKS, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,M.T.D., H.V.Cert.
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Senior Health Visitor	...	...	MISS M.O'BRIEN, D.N.(London), S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.,H.V.Cert.
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Health Visitors and School Nurses	...	...	MISS I.WILSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.M.SIMPSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MISS M.M.COWGILL, D.N.(London),S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.M.N.DANN, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MISS M.EDMONDSON,S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V.Cert.,T.A.Cert. MRS.S.LAMB, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.E.BOOTH, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.F.LISTER, S.R.N. MRS.D.WOODHEAD, S.R.N. MRS.J.EMMOTT, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. MRS.W.BATEY, S.R.N.,C.M.B.Cert.(Part 1), H.V.Cert. MRS.S.AFNAN, S.R.N.,C.M.B.Cert.(Part 1), H.V.Cert.
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Tuberculosis Visitor	...	...	MRS.M.J.GRINDLEY, S.R.N.
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Student Health Visitor	...	...	MRS.G.LONSDALE, S.R.N.,C.M.B.(Part 1).
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Municipal Midwives	...	...	MRS.A.CHAMPION, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N.S. MRS.E.ANDERTON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS N.WILLIAMS, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MISS M.SIMPSON, S.C.M. MRS.A.C.LANCASTER, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.M.WELSBY, S.C.M. MRS.I.M.HYLTON, S. R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.D.I.E.SAGAR, S.R.N.,S.C.M. MRS.K.BULCOCK, S.C.M. MISS J.MURRAY, S.C.M.,S.E.N.
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Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	MISS M.FIRTH, S.R.N.,C.M.B.,Cert.(Part 1), Q.I.D.N.S.,H.V.Cert.
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Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	MRS.A.REID, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N.S.
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District Nurses - whole-time	...	...	Six State Registered Nurses (including 1 male) and Four State Enrolled Assistant Nurses (including two males).
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part-time	...	...	Four State Registered Nurses (including one Q.I.D.N.S.).
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Bath Attendants - whole-time	...	...	Two.
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MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Educational Psychologist	...	...	MRS.M.EYSYMONT, B.A.,(Hons.Hist.and Educ.), Commonwealth Fellowship in Psychology.
Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time)	...	...	MRS.K.SMITH,B.A.
Senior Orthoptist	...	...	MISS S.SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.
Orthoptist	...	...	Vacancy.
Physiotherapist	...	...	Vacancy.
Speech Therapist	...	...	MRS.J.KELLY, L.C.S.T.

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	R.FELL, B.E.M.,S.R.N.,R.M.N.,A.I.S.W.
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	C.SPENCER, R.M.N. J.DEWHURST. MRS.A.SAGAR, R.M.N.,R.M.P.A.

Junior Training Centre (including Bank Hall
Special Unit) -

Supervisor	...	...	MRS.M.ASHWORTH, R.M.P.A.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS.M.PAYNE, R.F.N. MISS E.DUCKWORTH, C.N.N. MRS.A.RATCLIFFE, R.M.P.A.

Adult Training Centre -

Supervisor	...	...	MR.W.HOWARTH.
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	MRS.B.BOLTON. MRS.E.CASSIDY.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Organiser	...	...	MISS E.O'HORO.
Assistant Organiser	...	...	MRS.K.HEWITT.
Domestic Helps	...	...	47 whole-time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	...	...	W.MILLS.
Station Officers	...	...	C.DIXON. R.GREGSON. M.McLOUGHLIN. C.H.PATCHETT.
Driver/Attendants	...	...	20.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant ... A.PILLING, A.C.C.S.

Public Health Service -

Senior Clerk (Accounts)	...	...	H.SIMPSON.
Senior Clerk (General)	...	...	W.R.HINDLE.
M.& C.W. Clerk	...	...	MRS.D.E.GANN.
General Clerks	...	...	A.SMITH. D.HARGREAVES. K.JOHNSON. MRS.A.BODDY. MRS.M.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON. MISS I.MADEN.
Senior Shorthand Typist	...	...	MRS.M.CHADBAND.
Shorthand Typist	...	...	MISS M.DENTON.

School Health Service -

Senior Clerk	...	...	S.JACKSON.
General Clerks	...	...	MRS.P.PITT. MRS.M.SPEAK. MRS.J.MARSDEN. MISS M.GASKELL.
Clerk/Dental Attendants	...	...	MISS H.TAYLOR. MISS D.DENT.

SECTION IISTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	...	...	4,695 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	...	...	3,410 acres
Population, Census 1961	...	...	80,588
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1962	...	...	80,540
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre built upon	...	...	23.6
Number of inhabited houses (April 1962) according to Rate Books (including shops with living accommodation)	...	...	28,463
* Number of houses in Burnley, December 1962			29,226
Number of New Houses erected in 1962	...	...	76
Rateable value (April 1962)	...	...	£933,916
Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1962/1963	...	...	£3,800

* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited and houses which have been the subject of Clearance, Closing or Demolition Orders, but are not demolished.

II. VITAL STATISTICS.Live Births

			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
	M.	F.	Total	Total
Legitimate ...	675	600	1275	1217
Illegitimate ...	<u>63</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>101</u>
	<u>738</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>1391</u>	<u>1318</u>
Crude Rate per 1000 population			17.27	16.35
Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor (1.04)			17.96	17.00
Illegitimate live births (per cent.of total live births)			8.33%	7.66%

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total	Total
Legitimate	18	13	31	30
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births			23.17	22.26

Total Live and Still Births 1424 1348

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) 39 35

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	28.04	26.55
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	28.24	25.47
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	25.86	39.60

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	21.57	20.48
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	20.13	18.21
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	42.84	40.06
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)		
No.of deaths	1	-
Rate per 1000 total live and still births...	0.70	-

Deaths

Numbers - (Males 645: Females 622)	1267	1379
Crude Rate per 1000 population	15.73	17.11
Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor (0.96)	15.10	16.43

Rates per 1000 population from:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.04	0.05
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.05	0.05
Respiratory diseases (excl.Pul.Tb.)	1.73	2.38
Influenza	0.01	0.39
Cancer	2.39	2.56
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excl.Tuberculosis)	0.01	0.01

Rate per 1000 live births from:-

Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years	0.72	0.00
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III. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Live Births

One thousand eight hundred and fifty four live births (1008 males, and 846 females) were registered in Burnley during 1962. After correction for 49 inward and 512 outward transferable births, a net total of 1391 births, or an increase of 73 on the total for 1961 is obtained.

The crude live birth rate was 17.27 as compared with 16.35 in 1961. In order, however, to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it must be adjusted, by a comparability factor, to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of Burnley for 1962 is 17.96 and is very similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 15 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 8.33 as compared with 7.66 in 1961.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 33 stillbirths, giving a rate of 23.17 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 22.26 in 1961.

Deaths

One thousand seven hundred and eightyfive civilian deaths were registered. Of this number, 588 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Hospitals, are excluded, leaving 1197 deaths of residents. To this number must be added 70 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1267 deaths is obtained (males 645, females 622) giving a crude death rate of 15.73 per thousand of population, as compared with 17.11 for 1961 and 15.45, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 15.10, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 11.9.

There were 43 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 3.4% of the total deaths; of these 39 were children under 1 year of age. Six deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 57 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 301 between 45 and 65 years; and 860 or 67.9% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

91.6% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1921 %	1931 %	1941 %	1951 %	1961 %	1962 %
Under 1 year ...	19	8	6	2.8	2.5	3.1
1 - 4 years ...	7	4	2	0.9	0.4	0.3
5 - 14 years ...	3	2	1	0.8	0.4	0.5
15 - 44 years ...	15	15	10	5.3	3.9	4.5
45 - 64 years ...	26	31	30	25.9	22.4	23.7
65 years and over	30	40	51	64.3	70.4	67.9

The table as detailed above shows that 67.9% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas forty years ago the figure was 30%. It also shows the very marked reduction in the percentage of deaths in the younger age groups compared with forty years ago.

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population at the middle of 1962 is 80,540; 50 less than that of 1961. The population figure at the 1961 Census was 80,588.

The highest census record of population was in 1911 when the peak figure of 106,322 was reached. The present population is only about 76% of that figure. During the seven years prior to 1962, the decrease averaged about 365 a year.

Crematorium

The Burnley Crematorium was opened in September 1958. The following table shows the annual number of cremations authorised by the Medical Referees.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Cremations</u>
1958	216
1959	778
1960	935
1961	1064
1962	1144

The Crematorium serves the town and the surrounding districts, and it is interesting to note the annual increase from 1959, the first full year of working. Approximately half of the cremations undertaken are from Nelson, Colne, Burnley Rural District and the Rossendale Valley.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee, and the First Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed Deputy Medical Referee.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-Rates, and Case-Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1962.

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those relating to Burnley).

	England and Wales	London	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
<u>BIRTHS</u> -			
Live 	18.0	19.6	17.96
Still )	0.33	0.33	0.41
	18.1 (a)	16.6 (a)	23.17 (a)
<u>DEATHS</u> -			
All Causes ...)	11.9	12.0	15.10 (c)
Malignant Neoplasm)	0.51	0.68	0.43
of Lungs and Bronchus)	0.07	0.09	0.05
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.05	0.01
Influenza ...	2.20	2.26	2.88
Coronary Disease ...			
Acute Poliomyelitis			
(including Polio- encephalitis) ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.68	0.83	0.51
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
Deaths under one year of age ...	21.6 (b)	21.1	28.04

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 Live Births.

(c) Adjusted by Registrar-General's A.C.F. figure.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1962 AND THE
PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Year	R.G's Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births				Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District				
		Uncorrected Number	Number (Nett)	Crude Rate	Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor	Number	Rate	Non-Residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	At all ages				
										Under 1 year of age				
										Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Crude Rate	Rate adjusted for A.C.Factor	
1952	83,860	1,482	1,182	14.09	14.65	1,515	18.06	392	72	37	31.30	1,195	14.25	13.39
1953	83,290	1,478	1,200	14.41	14.98	1,513	18.16	364	54	33	27.50	1,203	14.44	13.57
1954	83,090	1,475	1,176	14.15	14.85	1,561	18.76	407	49	37	31.16	1,203	14.48	13.75
1955	82,870	1,494	1,181	14.25	14.96	1,699	20.50	426	42	27	22.86	1,315	15.86	15.07
1956	82,350	1,579	1,257	15.26	16.02	1,757	21.33	449	39	36	28.64	1,347	16.36	16.20
1957	81,760	1,643	1,264	15.46	16.08	1,685	20.61	474	51	36	28.48	1,262	15.44	15.44
1958	81,360	1,641	1,282	15.76	16.39	1,601	19.68	415	59	36	28.08	1,245	15.30	14.99
1959	81,080	1,641	1,273	15.70	16.33	1,760	21.70	551	44	34	26.71	1,253	15.45	14.68
1960	80,560	1,648	1,288	15.99	16.63	1,780	22.10	570	65	31	24.07	1,275	15.83	15.51
1961	80,590	1,742	1,318	16.35	17.00	1,904	23.63	577	52	35	26.55	1,379	17.11	16.43
Average 10 years	82,081	1,582	1,242	15.14	15.79	1,677	20.45	462	53	34	27.53	1,268	15.45	14.90
1962	80,540	1,854	1,391	17.27	17.96	1,785	22.16	588	70	39	28.04	1,267	15.73	15.10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1962

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 Live and stillbirths)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phtisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular diseases	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 Total (Live and Stillbirths)		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales	18.0	11.9	21.4	18.1	x	.059	.007	0.28	0.07	0.35
Birkenhead	19.4	13.5	27.5	24.3	41.4	0.07	0.006	0.3	0.3	0.6
BURNLEY	17.96	15.10	28.04	23.17	42.84	0.04	0.01	0.70	-	0.70
Bury	18.80	14.79	26.10	17.10	28.22	0.01	0.01	0.85	-	0.85
Halifax	17.13	14.77	20.01	21.95	33.21	0.06	0.02	-	-	-
Liverpool	22.1	12.3	28	19.8	35.45	0.099	0.009	0.178	0.119	0.297
Manchester	20.59	13.30	30.43	21.77	38.20	0.11	0.01	0.43	0.07	0.50
Oldham	17.81	14.14	31.82	14.47	32.32	0.08	0.009	-	-	-
Preston	19.71	12.67	29	18.65	32.42	0.07	0.01	-	-	-
Rochdale	18.7	14.8	22.0	18.9	33.0	0.04	0.02	-	-	-
Salford	20.77	14.90	29.07	24.69	39.94	0.084	0.006	0.60	-	0.60
St. Helens	18.28	11.79	22.23	21.27	31.65	0.11	-	0.99	-	0.99
Stockport	19.05	13.42	25.04	18.79	32.80	0.077	0.007	0.722	-	0.722
Wallasey	18.84	13.82	31.25	20.08	40.16	0.068	0.009	-	-	-
Wigan	16.59	12.57	16.04	29.65	37.81	0.06	-	-	-	-

x Not available.

Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rates per 1000 Births

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1000 related Live Births, England and Wales.
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases			
1882-1886	-	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	-	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892-1896	-	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897-1901	95,038	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902-1906	99,979	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907-1911	104,605	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912-1916	106,071	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917-1921	99,454	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922-1926	103,040	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927-1931	99,910	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932-1936	94,380	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937-1941	86,192	12.09	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942-1946	79,910	16.49	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.99	2.96	53.37	46
1947-1951	84,400	17.27	15.72	0.40	1.71	2.03	3.87	44.65	33
1952-1956	83,092	14.43	15.08	0.16	1.94	2.14	1.01	28.35	26
1957-1961	81,070	15.85	15.69	0.07	1.82	2.64	0.36	26.78	22
1962.....	80,540	17.27	15.73	0.04	1.73	2.39	0.00	28.04	21

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1962.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	2	21
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	14
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	-	31
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	2	15	19	14	50
	F	-	1	-	-	1	14	20	15	51
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
	F	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	4
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	9
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	3	17	19	26	65
	F	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	50	97
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	M	-	-	-	-	3	51	45	31	130
	F	-	-	-	-	1	20	36	45	102

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1962 - continued.

Causes of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages
19.Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	10
20.Other Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	1	9	13	32	55
	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	26	64	99
21.Other circulatory disease...	M	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	18	33
	F	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	15	32
22.Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23.Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	1	1	8	5	19
	F	2	-	-	-	-	4	9	7	22
24.Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	1	26	18	13	59
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	15	28
25.Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26.Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
27.Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
28.Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5
	F	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4
29.Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
30.Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
31.Congenital malformations ...	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
32.Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	16	-	-	2	2	13	11	40	84
	F	7	-	-	-	2	7	15	60	91
33.Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
34.All other Accidents	M	1	2	3	9	9	6	1	8	39
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	9	13
35.Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	6
	F	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	9
36.Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL (all causes)	M	26	2	4	13	30	190	176	204	645
	F	13	2	2	2	12	111	179	301	622

Causes of Death

The table shown below gives the chief causes of death:-

	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	402	31.73
Malignant Neoplasms	193	15.23
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.)	162	12.79
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	139	10.97
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	65	5.13
Accidents, Violence, etc.	61	4.81
Suicides	15	1.18
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	0.71
Nephritis	9	0.71
All forms of Tuberculosis	4	0.32
Influenza	1	0.079

Diseases of the heart continue to cause the highest number of deaths, 31.73% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Over half of these deaths were due to coronary disease. The 232 deaths from coronary disease compare with 216 for the previous year and all but four were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Fifty six per cent. of the deaths from coronary disease occurred in men. The death rate from this disease in Burnley is 0.68 higher than that of the country as a whole.

Deaths from cancer took second place in this table, with deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions and respiratory diseases in third and fourth places respectively.

All forms of malignant neoplasms (including leukaemia) accounted for 106 deaths of men and 87 deaths of women. The highest number of such deaths occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years. Three occurred in persons under 25 years of age, one of which was in a child aged two years.

The total number of cancer deaths shows a decrease of thirteen compared with 1961. The trend of deaths from all forms of cancer during the last quarter of a century is shown on the accompanying chart, which also shows the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx). It is very interesting to note that there has been a steady fall in the number of cancer deaths since 1958. Deaths from respiratory cancer decreased by eight compared with 1961. Thirty one lung cancer deaths occurred in men and four in women.

Deaths from tuberculosis (four) are the same as in 1961, and represent 0.32% of all deaths.

Deaths in Hospitals

One thousand one hundred and thirty nine deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown below as dying in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
General Hospital	397	370	767
Victoria Hospital	116	110	226
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	25	17	42
Marsden Hospital	42	62	104
TOTAL	580	559	1139

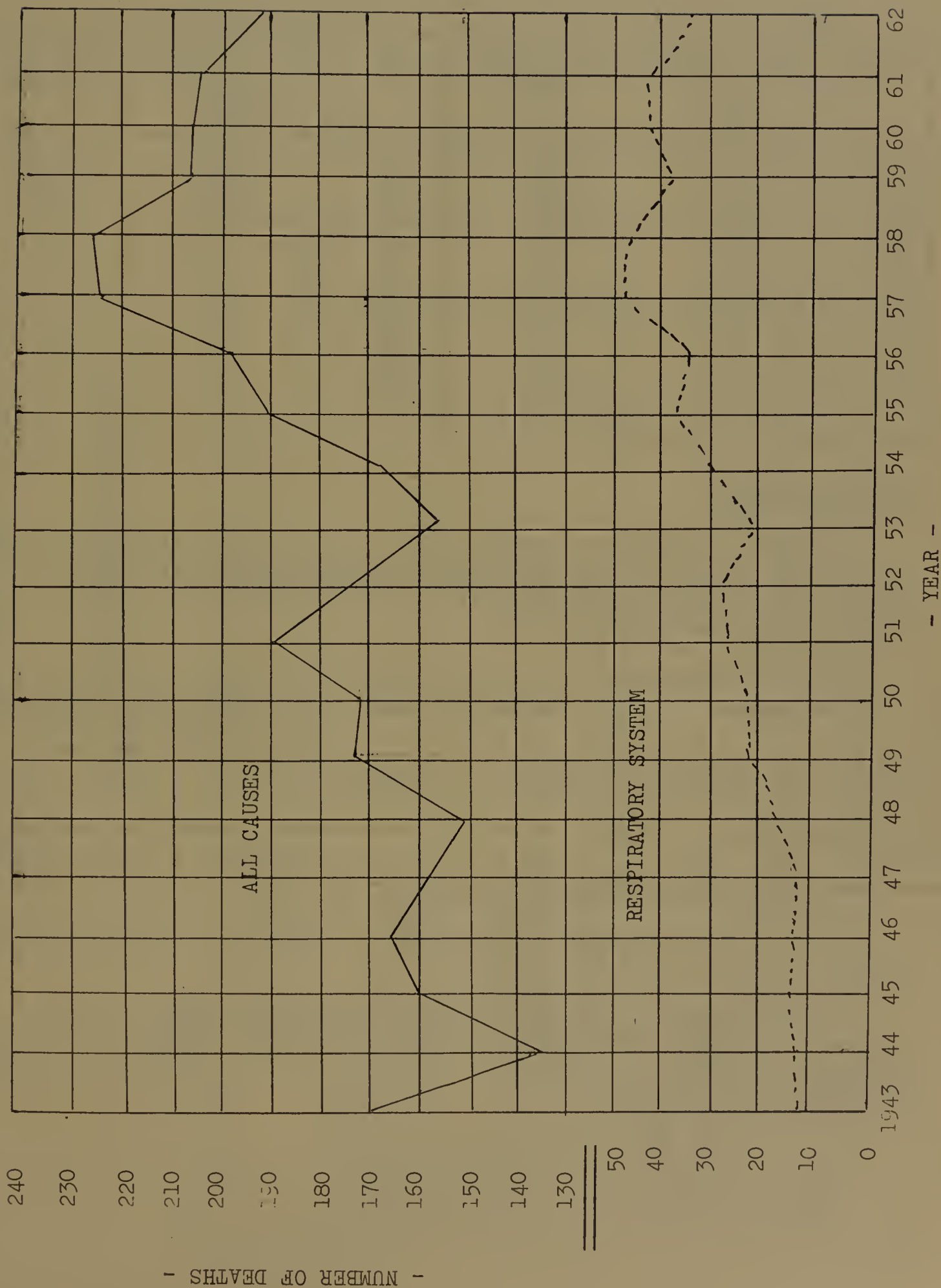
Diarrhoea and Enteritis

During the year one death occurred from gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasm

	<u>Cancer deaths of a percentage of total deaths</u>
Average for years 1943 - 47	12.6%
Average for years 1948 - 52	13.4%
Average for years 1953 - 57	14.8%
Average for years 1958 - 62	16.2%

DEATHS FROM CANCER - 1943 - 1962.



The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of Total Deaths
1943	176	13.5	1953	158	13.1
1944	132	10.9	1954	169	14.0
1945	160	12.9	1955	191	14.5
1946	169	13.9	1956	199	14.8
1947	160	11.8	1957	224	17.8
1948	153	12.7	1958	224	17.9
1949	176	13.4	1959	208	16.6
1950	173	13.2	1960	207	16.2
1951	193	13.3	1961	206	14.9
1952	173	14.5	1962	193	15.2

Infant Mortality

Sixty five deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1962. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 39 deaths is obtained, which is four more than the total net infant deaths registered in 1961.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
738	653	26	13	35.23	19.91	28,0 ⁴ ₁

The infant mortality rate (28.0⁴₁) is higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 21.6.

Thirty deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 21.57 per 1000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 15.1.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1962
NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.

Causes of Death	Age at Death								Totals			Both Sexes					
	Under 1 day		1-7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 months		Over 6 months to 12 months		M	F	Both Sexes	General Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Hospital	Marsden Hospital
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth.....	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	5	9	1	-	7	1
Gastro-enteritis...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	3	-
Prematurity	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	7	-
Microcephaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Congenital Malformations	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
All Other Causes ...	1	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	1	4	1
Totals all causes...	9	5	9	5	1	1	6	2	1	-	26	13	39	3	1	25	2

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

SECTION IIIPREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1962 are as follows:-

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1000 of Population	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	72	0.89	-
Whooping Cough	3	0.04	-
Diphtheria	-	0.00	-
Measles	509	6.32	-
Dysentery	7	0.09	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	0.00	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	0.26	-
Erysipelas	2	0.02	-
Acute Poliomyelitis...	-	0.00	-
Food Poisoning	1	0.01	-

The seventy two cases of SCARLET FEVER notified occurred evenly throughout the year. Three cases were removed to hospital.

Three notified cases of WHOOPING COUGH compared with 16 in the previous year. One was a child under five years of age, and one had been previously vaccinated against whooping cough, but the disease was very mild.

Five hundred and nine cases of MEASLES were notified, and were scattered generally throughout the Borough, with a somewhat higher incidence to the east of the town. Three hundred and forty six were children under school age. Only one case was admitted to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered 1823 during 1962 and these occurred mainly in the first and second quarters of the year. Of these rather more than two thirds were in the five to nine years age group.

Of the 21 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 20 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 7, of which 4 were children under fifteen years of age. Two cases occurred in children under five years of age not attending school.

One case of FOOD POISONING was notified, and this was a single case of which the causal organism was not identified.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - There were no notified cases of Poliomyelitis during the year under review.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1962.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases notified	At ages - Year										Total cases removed to Hospital		
		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44		45 - 64	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	72	-	1	5	12	9	32	8	2	3	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Memb.Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	509	24	56	85	104	77	149	8	5	1	-	-	-	1
German Measles	1823	30	55	75	112	154	877	369	93	43	14	1	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	15	3	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	1	8
Acute Influenzal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	3	-	-	20
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (excl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs ..	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	9	1	10
Other forms of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Virus Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2483	58	115	168	229	240	1064	387	114	66	24	13	5	47

DISINFECTION - INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	374
Total number of houses disinfected	7
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	2307
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc.	185

Vaccination against Smallpox

In 1962, the 424 infants vaccinated were 30.48 per cent. of those under one year of age. During the early part of 1962, forty three cases of Smallpox occurred in England and Wales. There were several cases in the Bradford area of Yorkshire and as a result we experienced a greatly increased demand for Smallpox vaccination.

A number of additional vaccination sessions were held over a period of several weeks, and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient supplies of vaccine lymph.

Valuable assistance was given by general practitioners who vaccinated a large number of persons who could not attend the Elizabeth Street Clinic.

Almost 5000 primary vaccinations and over 3000 re-vaccinations were given to the various age groups.

The number of infants vaccinated shows an appreciable increase compared with that of the previous year.

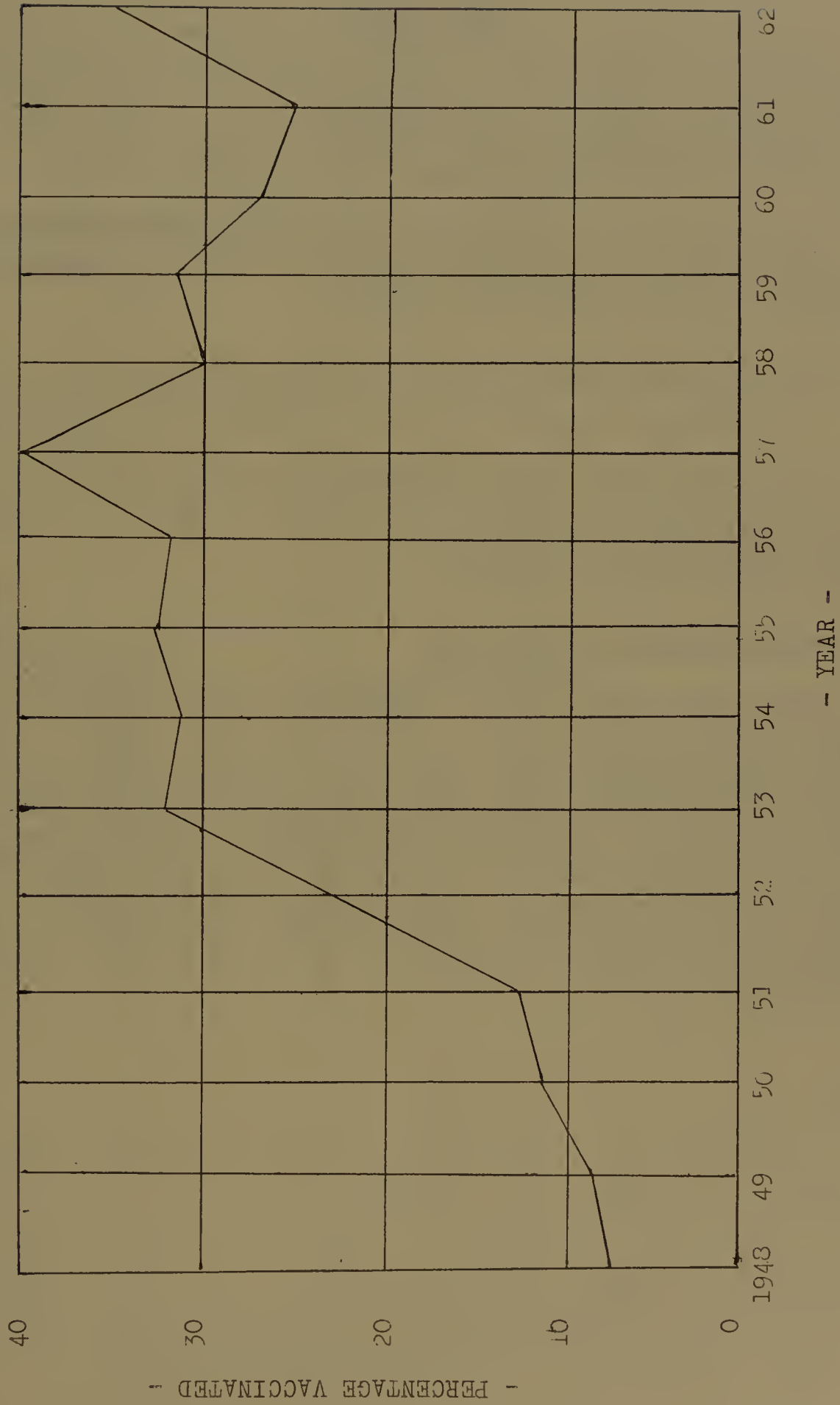
Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1962.

	Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Ages at Date of Re-Vacn.				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics	294	316	1528	1730	3868	-	41	610	1028	1679
Medical Practitioners	130	196	333	390	1049	-	12	176	1218	1406
TOTALS	424	512	1861	2120	4917	-	53	786	2246	3085

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Of the 1318 children born in 1961, only 855 (or 64.87%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1962. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary immunisation in 1962 was 1547 which is 117 more than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections be given to those who were given primary injections a few years previously, in order to maintain full immunity. During 1962, 796 children received re-inforcing injections compared to 1279 in the previous year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - 1948-1962
PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS VACCINATED IN FIRST YEAR OF LIFE



Diphtheria has not been prevalent for a number of years due to the effectiveness of immunisation. However, to ensure that the disease shall not again become prevalent, it is essential that a high percentage of the child population continue to be protected. It is therefore most important that parents should realise the necessity for their children to receive primary and re-inforcing injections at the appropriate ages.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Health show the estimated percentages of children protected against the disease, having been immunised some time during the years 1958 - 1962:-

(a) Children born in 1961	65%
(b) Children aged 0-14 years	57%

Now that re-inforcing injections are being carried out in schools it is envisaged that the figure shown under (b) above will increase steadily, whilst every effort will continue to be made to raise the percentage of primary immunisations of infants.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

The scheme for protective inoculation against whooping cough has been in operation for nine years. During 1962, 880 children were given primary vaccinations and 279, who were vaccinated earlier in life, were given re-inforcing injections. Since the official inauguration of the scheme, 7700 primary whooping cough vaccinations and 666 re-inforcing injections have been given. Ministry of Health statistics for 1962 show that 65% of the children born in 1961 were vaccinated against the disease. The following table shows the numbers vaccinated at the local authority clinics and by general medical practitioners. The majority of these inoculations were given in combination with inoculations against diphtheria.

Return showing number of Immunisations and Re-inforcements
during 1962

	L.A. Clinics	Medical Practit- ioners	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	2	-	2
5 - 14 ...	222	1	223
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	6	-	6
5 - 14 ...	501	-	501
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	1	4	5
5 - 14 ...	-	-	-
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	-	-	-
5 - 14 ...	-	-	-
<u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/Tetanus:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	641	230	871
5 - 14 ...	4	-	4
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	222	43	265
5 - 14 ...	4	10	14
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	13	-	13
5 - 14 ...	429	-	429
Booster ... 1 - 4 ...	3	-	3
5 - 14 ...	6	1	7
<u>Tetanus only:</u>			
Primary ... 0 - 4 ...	19	2	21
5 - 14 ...	47	1	48
Total immunised against Diphtheria	2054	289	2343
Total immunised against Whooping Cough	872	287	1159

Diphtheria Immunisation - Children Immunised

Year of Immunisation

Year Born	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Totals	
1962															367	367	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December 1962 = 3,930
1961														396	459	855	
1960													424	452	34	910	
1959												431	387	75	11	904	
1958											389	409	50	26	20	894	
1957										168	555	52	29	31	91	926	Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December 1962 = 4,932
1956									183	541	50	18	49	70	102	1013	
1955								155	475	67	18	15	120	107	153	1110	
1954							128	498	77	21	25	9	129	30	70	987	
1953						56	564	65	20	14	13	6	73	26	59	896	
1952					75	504	82	30	22	15	8	5	60	17	13	831	Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December 1962 = 5,078
1951				58	618	78	21	15	17	3	5	1	57	76	67	1016	
1950			33	611	150	38	21	17	10	6	6	-	131	102	90	1215	
1949		67	607	92	62	25	25	8	4	3	2	4	56	6	5	966	
1948	83	730	92	14	41	22	22	7	7	4	2	2	9	9	6	1050	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956. During the year under review all persons up to 39 years of age were offered protection.

It is estimated that over 90 per cent. of all eligible children have now received three injections, and a fourth dose has been given to all applicants in the 5 - 11 age group. In addition, a good proportion of adults up to age 39 years had received a third injection. The Ministry's estimated percentage of all persons vaccinated under the age of 20 years is 81.

During 1962, no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified, and there were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis vaccination statistics since the inception of the scheme until 31st December, 1962, are shown in the following tables:-

Local Authority Clinics, etc. (including General Practitioners).

1956 - 1961

Year	Primary Course (Two Injections)				1st Booster All Groups	2nd Booster 5 - 11 years
	6 mths - 15 yrs.	16 - 25 yrs.	26/39 yrs.	Other Priority Groups		
1956	224	-	-	-	-	-
1957	1995	-	-	-	-	-
1958	7447	355	463	25	-	-
1959	6982	3071	353	41	7872	-
1960	1375	632	1348	32	10968	-
1961	1443	1209	1944	270	2917	5818
TOTALS	19466	5267	4108	368	21757	5818

1962

Age Group	Salk Vaccine				Oral Vaccine			Oral Vaccine Boost- er doses given after	
	First Inj.	Second Inj.	First Boost- er	Second Boost- er	First Dose	Second Dose	Third Dose	Two Salk Doses	Three Salk Doses
Children born in 1962	1	7			80	60	79		
Children born in 1961	100	91			346	90	418		
Children and Young Persons born 1943-1960	145	288	673	42	225	85	257	2254	642
Young Persons born in 1933-1942	116	177			113	49	142		
Others	80	391			145	95	217		
TOTAL	442	954	673	42	909	379	1113	2254	642

SECTION IVTUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1962 was 29.
The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:-

Age Periods:		New Cases														Totals	
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-
Respir- atory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	4	3	1	-	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	-	2	-	-	10
Non- Respir- atory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

In addition to the primary notifications, nine cases were transferred from other areas, and one formerly "lost sight of" was restored to the register. The total new cases were, therefore, 39 of which 35 were respiratory and 4 non-respiratory. This is equal to the number ascertained in 1961.

The number of Burnley patients on the Notification Register at the end of 1962 were: Respiratory 485, Non-Respiratory 52 - Total 537.

The chart on Page 39 shows the trend of respiratory tuberculosis during the last twenty years and the dramatic decrease in deaths from this disease, especially since 1951.

Early diagnosis and modern drugs enable many more patients to be cured, or have the disease arrested, so that they can follow an active life.

Deaths

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

Age Periods:	Deaths															Totals
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Other Systems	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diseases other than Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1000 population was 0.04 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.01.

After-Care and Prevention

Visits by Health Visitors -

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	177
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	...	1382
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	...	12692
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	...	15000
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	...	82

B.C.G. Vaccination

The numbers of children tested and vaccinated each year since the inauguration of the scheme in 1954 is as follows:-

			<u>Tested</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
1954	...	...	568	421
1955	...	...	491	391
1956	...	...	588	465
1957	...	...	707	582
1958	...	...	616	491
1959	...	...	723	652
1960	...	...	869	728
1961	...	...	880	717
1962	...	...	776	665

Further details of these are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

In addition, the Chest Physicians of the local hospital group vaccinated 59 children. Twenty three of these were children of tuberculous parents, 7 were brothers or sisters of patients and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

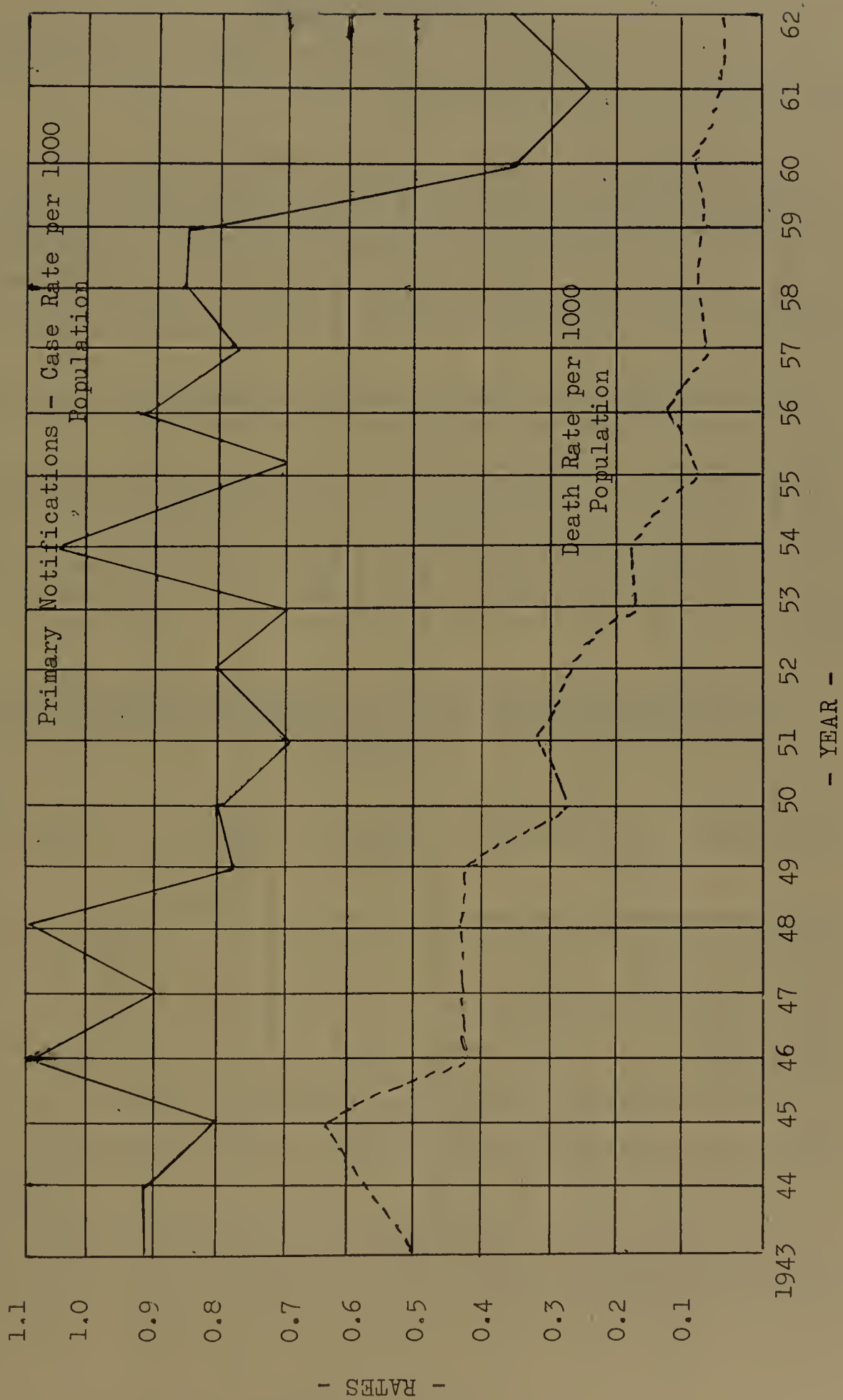
The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 759. This figure includes students and the 14 year-old group.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONRETURN FOR 1962

Age	CONTACTS								13 yr. old group of School Child- ren	14 yr. old group and Stud- ents	Total
	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over			
No. vaccinated	24	2	8	-	1	11	6	7	665	35	759

Since the commencement of B.C.G. vaccination, six thousand three hundred and fifteen persons, apart from hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS



SECTION VVENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1962 supplied by the Consultant Venereologist of the local hospital group.

The total number of patients under treatment or observation at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1962 was 502 (Syphilis 115: Gonorrhoea 131: Other Conditions 256), and the total attendances made were 1381. At the beginning of the year, 226 patients were under treatment, 276 patients attended for the first time, including 5 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the Services.

Of the new patients, 102 (or 36%) were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis (9 cases) and gonorrhoea (93 cases).

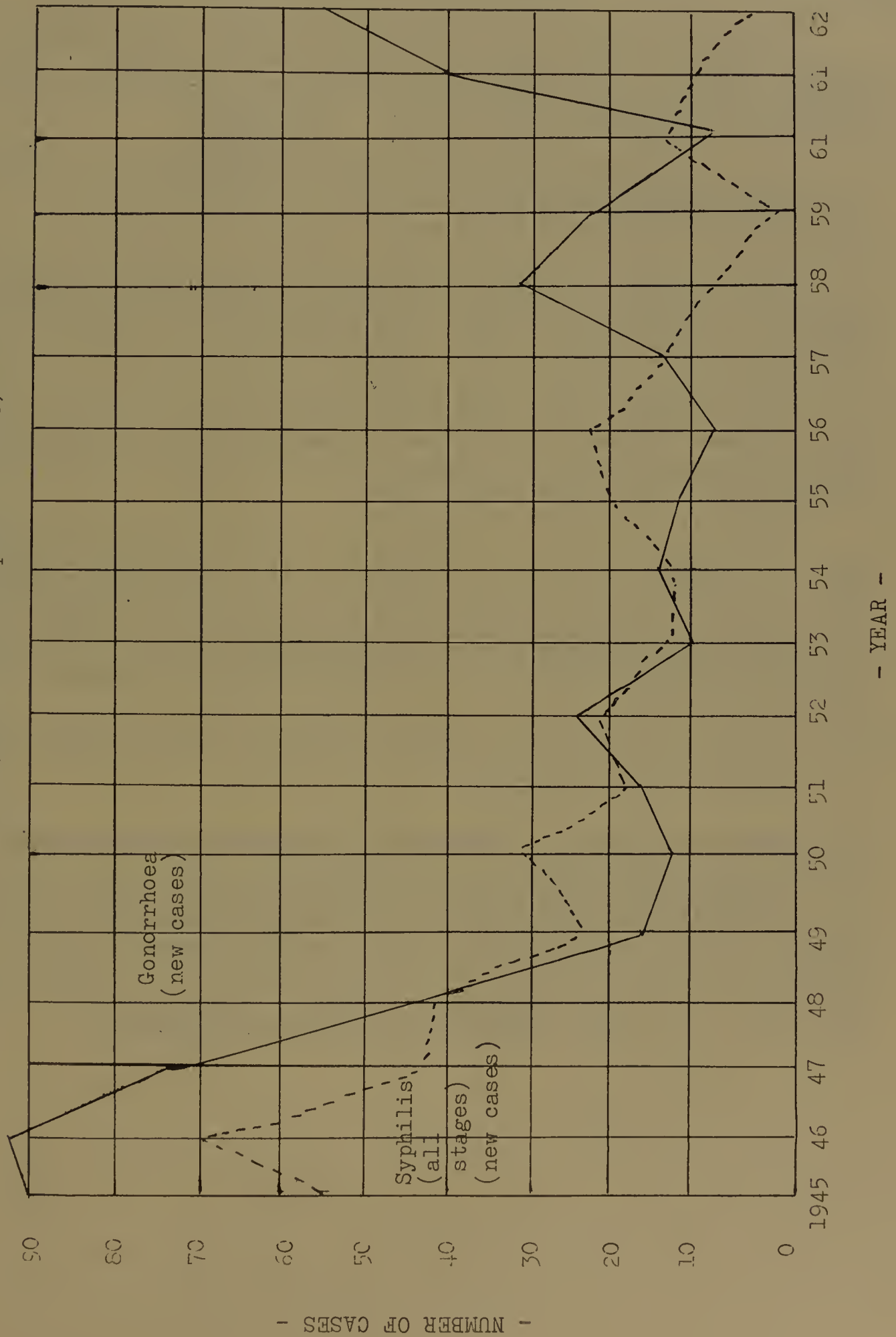
One hundred and twenty nine of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 3 suffered from syphilis, 54 from gonorrhoea and 72 from other conditions. In none of the Burnley cases was primary syphilis diagnosed, the others being mostly persons with syphilis in its later nervous, cardiovascular or latent stages. No children showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment
Centre during 1962, according to areas in which patients
resided

No.of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County	West Riding County	Others	Total
Syphilis ...	3	5	1	-	9
Gonorrhoea ...	54	31	1	3	89
Conditions other than Venereal	72	86	2	13	173
TOTALS ...	129	122	4	16	271

The accompanying chart shows the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last eighteen years.

VENEREAL DISEASES - BURNLEY RESIDENTS
(treated in Hospital Clinic)



SECTION VICARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

There are seven child welfare centre clinics held each week as follows. Monday - Gannow Clinic: Tuesday - Bank Hall Welfare Centre: Wednesday - Mount Pleasant and Queensgate Church Halls: Thursday - Florence Street Mission Hall and Bank Hall Welfare Centre: Friday - Gannow Clinic.

It is hoped to provide a new Centre in the Fulledge district of the town during the next financial year. This is long overdue and will be appreciated by the mothers resident in that area.

The treatment and specialist clinics provided for school children are available for children referred from child welfare centres, and statistical details of attendances at clinics are shown on Page 23 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report.

Approximately 54% of the infants born during the year attended the child welfare centres. Of the total attendances at the centres 62.5% were made by infants in their first year of life. The total attendances were 15,733 which is 1023 less than in 1961.

Thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy routine infant visits were made by the Health Visitors. Five thousand four hundred and thirteen were made to children under one year of age, and eight thousand one hundred and fifty seven to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, the Health Visitors made 345 ante-natal visits, 374 visits to cases of infectious disease and 23 visits to lying-in mothers discharged early from the Maternity Hospital.

The staff of the Health Visitors Section was one below strength, but one student was under training.

Dried Milk and Vitamin Supplement for Children and Expectant Mothers.

Welfare Foods are sold and distributed from a central distribution centre in the Health Department, and from the child welfare centres. The number of tins of national dried milk sold was, however, 3,086 less than in the previous year, and the sale of orange juice fell by 10,407 bottles. The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets shows a decrease of 1710 packets, and there were 1,569 less bottles of cod liver oil distributed.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1962, were:-

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
18 Nicholas Street, Burnley.	12,925	1,119	1,600	9,479
Infant Welfare Centres.	3,297	831	449	5,045
Combined Total Issues.	16,222	1,950	2,049	14,524
Issues to: Institutions and Nursery Schools and Classes.	-	-	-	216

In addition to the above, 75 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and iron preparations and other vitamin products were distributed where necessary.

Births

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1401. (One thousand three hundred and sixty nine live births and 32 still births). This is 48 more than in the previous year.

The 1401 live and still births were notified by the following:-

Midwives	...	...	580
Maternity and General Hospitals			821
			—
			1401
			==

Attendance at Birth

Enquiries made showed that of the 1632 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

150 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 422 were attended by midwives only.
 1060 occurred in the local hospitals.

Although 422 confinements were attended by midwives only, 355 of these women had engaged medical practitioners for their confinements, but the practitioners were not present at the births.

Of the 1318 births notified from hospitals, 520 were in respect of mothers who were resident outside the County Borough.

Stillbirths

Thirty two stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1962 as compared with thirty in 1961. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	2
Ante partum haemorrhage		...	6
Foetal anoxia due to placental			
insufficiency	...	...	1
Intra uterine death due to prolonged			
labour	...	...	1
Intra uterine death, macerated, premature			4
Premature	...	...	5
Diabetes in the mother	...	...	1
Pressure on the cord	...	...	5
Erythroblastosis	...	...	2
Anencephaly	...	...	3
Hydrocephaly	...	...	2
			—
			32
			==

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during 1962.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

No cases were notified during 1962.

Care of Premature Infants

One hundred and eight Burnley babies, representing 7.7% of the total born alive during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the Health Visitors, immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Of these 108 premature infants, 36 were born at home and 72 in hospital. The 36 infants born prematurely at home represents 6.2% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst the 72 born in hospital are equivalent to 8.8% of the live births in hospitals. This higher rate in hospital births is due to the fact that expectant mothers in whom difficulties or complications are present or anticipated are advised to enter hospital for their confinements. Of the 36 infants born at home 14 were transferred to hospital for special care, 2 died within 24 hours of birth and 9 survived beyond 28 days. Of the 22 who were nursed at home one died within twenty four hours of birth and 21 survived beyond 28 days. Of the 72 born in hospital, 58 survived beyond 28 days.

The equipment maintained to provide for the needs of babies born prematurely at home was loaned to households where suitable provision was not available.

Although no special unit is available at any local hospital for the reception of babies born prematurely in their own homes, no difficulty has been experienced in having infants and their mothers admitted to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital when this was found necessary.

Care of Illegitimate Children

The Committee of Management of the House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, the after-care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, on behalf of the Local Authority. Thirty nine new cases were investigated during the year. In 19 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, and 9 babies were placed for adoption. Four of the expectant mothers left town during the investigations. At the end of the year 7 children were unborn. Ten mothers were advised and assisted in connection with Affiliation Orders. In twenty nine cases no information was available regarding the putative fathers.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 16 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes, the local authority contributing towards the cost of maintenance in fourteen cases.

Maternal Mortality

One Burnley woman died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1962.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Twenty one cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, seventeen were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, three from Marsden Hospital and one was a domiciliary confinement.

Day Nurseries

In the early part of the year a complete review of the usage of the two day nurseries was undertaken, with the result that it was found that it was entirely uneconomical to continue to provide this service. It was also determined that, as far as the priority classes were concerned, there was no longer a need for the two nurseries, and in consequence they were closed on the 6th July.

Child Guardianship

To provide for the emergency care of any child in the priority classes, two guardians were appointed to receive in their homes, at very short notice, not more than two children each. Annual retaining fees are paid to the guardians.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees.

At the end of the year, there were 9 child minders registered to provide for the care of 38 children.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	No. of First Attendances of Children under 1 year of age	No. of children who attended born in			Total No. of Children who attended	No. of Attendances of children who were			Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance	No. of Doctor's Consultations	
			1961	1960	1956-59		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years			Under 1 year	1-5 years
GANNOW	99	181	163	169	288	620	2091	645	960	3696	37	779	286
COLNE ROAD	35	94	103	119	168	390	1052	360	350	1762	50	432	122
MT. PLEASANT	83	224	180	219	216	615	2402	578	634	3614	44	843	188
FLORENCE STREET	51	133	111	93	129	333	1444	294	463	2201	43	376	102
BANK HALL	31	57	60	21	32	113	683	194	253	1130	36	227	70
QUEENSGATE	51	148	134	119	174	427	2158	527	645	3330	65	614	216
TOTALS	350	837	751	740	1007	2498	9830	2598	3305	15733	275	3271	984

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1962Maternity and Child Welfare

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1281	
Re-visits 1st year	...	...	4132	
2nd year	...	...	2316	
3rd year	...	...	1924	
4th year	...	...	2241	
5th year	...	...	1676	... 13,570

Visits in connection with:-

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	374
Still births and infant deaths	...	...	...	51
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	5
After-Care	...	Care of the Aged	...	163
		Other after-care and convalescent cases	...	42
Enquiries re Nursery Children	...	...	...	33
Midwives supervision	...	...	...	253
Ante-Natal cases (191 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital)	...	...	...	345
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	23
Others (including accidents in the home)	...	...	...	502
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	2070
Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	350
Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors				956
Number of attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	...	...	...	9

Tuberculosis

Visits to Tuberculous Cases by T.B. Health Visitor:-

Visits to new patients	...	...	...	24
Visits to contacts of new cases	...	...	...	153
Re-visits for after-care purposes	...	...	...	<u>1382</u> 1559
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	89
Patients attendances at Chest Clinic	...	...	...	1382
Number of sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 95: Evening - 26)	...	...	...	121

School Medical Service

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	...	253
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	...	16938
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	...	...	...	3738
Number of surveys of Schools for Hygiene Inspection	...	...	...	88
Number of pupils examined at Hygiene Inspection	...	...	...	23972

SECTION VIIMIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act

Thirty three midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1962.

They were employed as follows:-

In the Maternity Hospital	...	...	21
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives			10
In private practice as Maternity Nurses	...		2

Domiciliary Midwifery

Two hundred and fifty three visits were paid by the Non-Medical Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1632 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas. Of these, 1060 took place in hospitals, 572 were attended by the whole-time domiciliary midwives employed by the authority (422 as midwives and 150 as maternity nurses). Five babies received oxygen by means of the Sparklette Oxygen Resucitator.

In 1962 domiciliary confinements were 35% of the total. The ample provision in the Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Homes in the area of the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee is sufficient not only for those mothers who require to be admitted for clinical and social reasons, but also for many normal cases which could be confined satisfactorily in their own homes.

During the year, 624 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

A rota system of work was introduced three years ago and works quite successfully. It provides midwives with periods of duty on "day deliveries" and "night deliveries", "emergency call" and "nursing duties". This sytem ensures a maximum of off-duty time for the midwives, particularly at night. The ambulance service takes all midwifery calls and passes them by telephone or other means direct to the midwife concerned. Transport is always available where necessary for those midwives without their own cars.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives

Thirty four records of sending for medical aid under Rule E.12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 27 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 7 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on five occasions during the year to assist when complications in a confinement arose. There were three cases of post partum haemorrhage, and two cases of partially adherent placenta with manual removal. All five patients remained at home.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

All general practitioners in the town are included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

The great majority of expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

The arrangements in operation for complete clinical care and supervision of expectant mothers, for the selection of maternity cases for admission to hospital and the availability of an emergency obstetric unit were outlined fully on pages 58 to 60 of the Report for the year 1957, to which reference should be made for details. No major alterations in these schemes have been made.

The Home Help Service is also available to any mother who requires it during pregnancy or the puerperium.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

No.of Sessions held per month		No.of women in attendance		Total No.of Attendances during the year	
Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only	No.of women who attended during the year	No.of new cases	Medical Officer's Sessions	Sessions held by Midwives only
8	4	824	631	3270	142

Attendances at Clinic for investigation of Rh.factor and
Wassermann reaction of the blood of expectant mothers

No.of sessions held per month	No.of attendances				
	Mothers		Fathers	Babies	Total
	Primary	Subsequent			
8	422	324	-	-	746

Six women attended the clinic specifically for a post-natal examination by the Clinic Medical Officer, but all women are visited for post-natal purposes by the midwives and practically all are given a post-natal examination by their own general practitioners.

Figures supplied by the staff of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic show that 1222 first attendances and 8386 subsequent attendances were made there by women for ante-natal examinations and 987 for post-natal examinations. These figures, however, include women from the whole of the area covered by the Burnley group of hospitals. Separate figures for Burnley residents are not available.

SECTION VIIIDENTAL SERVICEReport of Senior Dental Officer

Thirty three expectant and 11 nursing mothers were referred to the dental clinic from the ante-natal clinics of the domiciliary midwifery service and the maternity hospital. All attended for inspection and were found to need dental treatment. In addition, 4 patients referred in 1961 continued their treatment.

When notified to attend for treatment, 6 failed to attend, 16 received part treatment only, and 15 together with the 4 carried over from 1961 completed their treatment. Seven patients were awaiting further treatment at the end of the year.

Four patients were provided with dentures. Three dentures were re-lined and one repaired.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the following tables, 23 dressings and 50 local anaesthetics were given to maternity and child welfare patients.

Children under five years of age who attend Nursery or Infant Schools are inspected during routine school dental inspections. No children were referred to the dental clinic from infant welfare centres. Appointments were requested from parents for 39 children under 5 years of age not attending schools. In addition to treatment figures shown in the following table, 28 dressings were provided and 5 local anaesthetics given to these children.

No separate sessions have been held for Maternity and Child Welfare patients, both inspections and treatment being carried out in the normal School Dental sessions.

With the continuing shortage of Dental Officers, it would be impracticable to hold regular sessions for inspection of expectant mothers, but they are informed by the midwives of their entitlement to free inspection and treatment at either the clinic or any practitioner working under the National Health Service.

Numbers provided with dental treatment.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	48	48	35	19
Children under 5 years of age	39	33	24	17

Forms of Dental Treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crown or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	18	60	-	1	79	5	3	3	1
Children under 5 years of age	-	19	2	-	6	3	-	-	-

SECTION IXDOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year, assistance was given to 613 households. Of those given help 93.1% were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 4.9% were maternity cases; 0.8% were tuberculous persons and 1.2% suffered from other illnesses.

Help is provided in accordance with the estimated need of the applicants, and the major problem is the provision of adequate assistance for the elderly suffering from senility, infirmity or chronic illness. A large number of these people have no close relatives and become to a great extent dependant upon the services of the Home Help.

Fifty three households received the services of night attendants. This type of help, which is usually of a short duration, is meant to provide care for sick people living alone who cannot be left unattended prior to admission to hospital, or until more permanent arrangements can be made for their care. Assistance is also given to persons needing a short rest from the strain of caring for sick relatives.

The Home Help Organiser and her Assistant supervise the staff of this section of the department, investigate the needs and circumstances of all applicants for help, and recruit the personnel.

Domestic Help Service.

Type of Case	Remain- ing 1st Jan. 1962	New Cases	Total cases attended		Cases completed		Cases remaining on books at 31.12.1962	
			No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Maternity	1	29	30	4.9	30	11.8	-	-
Tuberculosis	4	1	5	.8	-	-	5	1.4
Illness of housewife	-	7	7	1.2	7	2.7	-	-
Chronic sick	79	58	137	22.3	46	18.0	91	25.4
Aged & Infirmit	268	166	434	70.8	172	67.5	262	73.2
	352	261	613	100.0	255	100.0	358	100.0

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December 1962 ... Whole-time - 47
Part-time
T.B. cases - 1

Night Attendant Service

No. of part-time Attendants 6
Cases assisted during 1962 53
No. of nights service given 475
No. of visits made by the Organiser and her Assistant to homes of patients in connec-
tion with the Domestic Help and Night Attendance Services, etc. 2384

55
SECTION X

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service continues to be administered with efficiency, and it is fitting to record that the nurses carry out their onerous duties with a loyalty and devotion characteristic of their profession.

One thousand four hundred and fifty one patients were nursed during 1962 and 41,264 nursing visits were paid. The work done represents 3174 nursings per whole-time nurse. A considerable amount of time continues to be taken up in the administration of drugs by injection.

The following statistics show that 58% of the patients nursed were over 65 years of age, and many of these were suffering from chronic illness or incurable diseases, necessitating lengthy periods of nursing.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

SUMMARY

Number of patients remaining on the Books,				
December 31st, 1961	...	...	...	377
Number of new patients during 1962	...	...	...	1074
Total number of patients nursed	...	...	...	1451
Total number of patients discharged or died	...	...	...	1061
Number of patients remaining on the Books,				
December 31st, 1962	...	...	...	390
Number of nursing visits made during the year	...	...	...	41264

METHOD OF DISCHARGE

Number of patients convalescent	...	...	...	504
Number of patients died	...	...	...	221
Number of patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	194
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	...	...	...	142
				1061

ANALYSIS OF CASES ATTENDED

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients who were over 65 years of age	Children under 5 years of age	Patients who had more than 24 visits during the year
Number of cases attended	1095	301	6	28	12	9	1451	849	18	443
Number of visits paid	30383	8364	94	2214	92	117	41264	26059	203	32041

The 1074 new cases were referred by:-

Doctors	827
Burnley Victoria Hospital	106
Burnley General Hospital	26
Social Services Department	4
Hospitals in other Areas	14
Burnley Public Health Department	45
Applications by relatives	52
	1074

The classification of the new cases is as follows:-

	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases	-	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	21
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	3	Diseases of the bones and joints	37
Neoplasms	75	Diseases of early infancy...	5
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases	25	Senility and other conditions of old people	94
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	50	Accidents, poisonings and violence	43
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	24	Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	10
Diseases of Circulatory System	176	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	111
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis)	36	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	67
Pneumonia	19	Various post-operative conditions	93
Diseases of Digestive System..	6	Cerebral cases (not included above)	99
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	20	Infectious Diseases	6
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	3	Congenital Malformations	2
		Others	9
		TOTAL	1074

SECTION XIPREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARECare of the Aged and Sick and Infirm

The care of the elderly is the responsibility of the officers of the Health Department and the Social Services Department. In addition, aged people are visited in their own homes by members of the Burnley Council of Social Service and the Churches Visiting Scheme.

Services available to the elderly include the Domestic Help Service, Night Attendant Service, Meals-on-Wheels Service and Home Nursing Service. Sick room requisites are available on loan.

After-care and supervision of those discharged from hospital are well maintained with the help of the hospital almoner and the hospital welfare workers. Close liaison is maintained with the Geriatrician of the local hospitals group and with the Social Services Officer of the local authority.

"Meals-on-Wheels" Service

The "Meals-on-Wheels service is provided from the funds of the Burnley and District Sick Poor Fund and the local health authority makes a contribution towards the cost of the service.

The administration of the scheme is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department on behalf of the trustees of the Fund.

The recipients are mainly elderly persons, who because of enfeeblement, are unable to prepare mid-day meals for themselves and have no relatives available to do so for them.

Two course mid-day meals are provided on five days each week. The recipients receive dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals were supplied by the canteen services of J. Lucas Limited and transported in motor vehicles fitted with hot ovens. Each meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container and the local W.V.S. help in their distribution. The meals cost 2s.3d. each, and the recipients are expected to pay 1s.0d. Special Christmas fare is provided free of charge.

During 1962 approximately 50 meals were supplied daily. A total of 12,706 meals were provided at a cost of £1,411.17s.3d. The income received was £628.11s.9d.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 11/1959, a chiropody service is provided, free of charge, for elderly persons - men over 65 years and women over 60 years - registered physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, provided the family income consists only of retirement pension, old age pension, national assistance grants, or national insurance benefits.

One whole-time Chiropodist is employed and clinic sessions are held in the centrally situated School Clinic and in the Gannow Clinic premises which is situated in the west end of the town. Domiciliary treatments are also given where patients cannot reasonably attend a clinic.

Statistical details are as follows:-

CHIROPODY

Table showing number of treatments given

CLINICS						Total	DOMICILIARY SERVICE						Total	Grand Total
Elderly			Physically Handicapped				Elderly			Physically Handicapped				
1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		1st	Subs	Total	1st	Subs	Total		
67	1762	1829	3	21	24	1853	26	565	591	3	46	49	640	2493

No. of patients treated in the Clinics	- Elderly	221
	- Physically Handicapped	4
	- Expectant Mothers	-
		<u>225</u>

No. of patients treated in their own homes	- Elderly	123
	- Physically Handicapped	9
	- Expectant Mothers	-
		<u>132</u>

No. of clinic sessions 268

No. of domiciliary sessions 157 TOTAL 425

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts

One whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor undertakes the routine after-care of patients discharged from hospitals. She attends the Chest Clinic at Marsden Hospital and accompanies the chest physicians on domiciliary visits. This officer is also responsible for the supervision of patients in their own homes.

Close co-operation with general practitioners and industrial medical officers ensures the examination of contacts of patients. There is also an excellent liaison between local health authority officers and officials of the Ministry of Labour and the National Assistance Board.

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts is undertaken by the chest physicians at Marsden Hospital as part of the local health authority after-care service. Details of the vaccination of the thirteen year old children, the fourteen years and over group, and further education students, are to be found in my Report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Sputum bottles, paper handkerchiefs and nursing requisites are provided where required, and the Home Nursing, Night Attendant and Domestic Help Services are made available when necessary.

Following the recommendations of the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health, the Housing Committee of the local authority give special consideration to families requiring re-housing.

Epilepsy

At the end of 1962, thirty epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Thirteen boys and fourteen girls suffering from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary day schools, and are kept under frequent supervision. Of these, nine have major epilepsy and eighteen have minor epilepsy. Twenty one have been under supervision for a number of years, and six were new cases. One boy was receiving education in a residential special school. One boy was withdrawn from a residential special school and admitted to a Mental Hospital on a voluntary basis. One boy was receiving home tuition.

The comprehensive register of handicapped persons maintained by the Social Services Department contains the names of adult epileptics, some of whom are in Colonies or Homes.

In April, 1962, there were 41 persons suffering from epilepsy on the Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Cerebral Palsy

There is no reliable information available of the number of persons in the Borough who suffer from cerebral palsy. Only one case is on the register of the Welfare Authority, and this person resides in an old people's hostel. Three male and one female adults are also mentally subnormal and under the supervision of the Mental Health Service. Two of these are employed in the local Remploy factory. One attends the Adult Training Centre and one is low grade and unemployable.

At the end of 1962, ten spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary schools in the Borough, two attended the Special Day School and three attended the Brunlea School for Physically Handicapped; two were in residential special schools. One school child at Brunlea was awaiting admission to a residential school. One child unsuitable for education in an ordinary school was in hospital. Three children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service.

Speech Therapy

During the past year the Speech Therapist has seen and treated four adult patients. Of this number, two were stammerers, one a post-laryngectomy case, and one a case of dyslalia, which was mainly due to a low I.Q. In the latter case, the patient has now been discharged as he found it difficult even to remember to attend the clinic for treatment, thus it was felt that little benefit would be gained from attending only sporadically. One of the stammerers has been discharged and the other has improved and adjusted so well that he is only seen at monthly intervals. These adult patients made a total of 69 attendances.

Chronic Carriers of Infection

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. They are usually persons discharged from hospital while still excreting the infective organisms. Supervision is maintained to ensure that they do not engage in employment involving the handling of foodstuffs, and specimens of faeces for laboratory examination are obtained from them periodically. At the end of 1962, the register contained the names of one carrier of B.Typhosus and one of Paratyphosus B.

Convalescent Treatment

Fourteen persons received convalescent treatment during the year.

Convalescent Home	Patients					Total patient weeks
	Adults		Children		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Blackburn & District Convalescent, St.Annes-on-Sea.	1	7	-	-	8	16
Westwood Convalescent Home, Blackpool.	1	-	-	-	1	2
Milne Convalescent Home, Southport.	1	2	-	-	3	6
Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Barrow-in-Furness.	1	-	-	-	1	3
Seabright Convalescent Home, St.Annes-on-Sea.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs.Whitwell's Convalescent Home, Ulverston.	1	-	-	-	1	2
	5	9	-	-	14	29

In addition, 157 children selected through the School Health Service received convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, the length of stay being two weeks in the great majority of cases.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed at home. Equipment available includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the Public Health Department and a charge of 1s.0d. or 2s.0d. per month is made according to the type of article loaned.

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1962

Mackintosh Sheets	96	Sandbags	-
Bed Pans	133	Air Beds	9
Air Rings	62	Feeding Cups	7
Urinals	51	Beds	-
Wheel Chairs	51	Bed Tables	-
Back Rests	67	Bed Cradles	22
Crutches (pairs)	9	Commodes	12
Walk Aid	1	Mattresses	-
Sputum Cups	-	Inhalers	-
Weigh Scales	-	Pillows	-
		Bed blocks (sets)	1
		TOTALS	521

Health Education

During 1962 health education proceeded on similar lines to previous years. Emphasis was mainly on immunisation and vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. Food hygiene and mental health were also prominent subjects.

Public Health Inspectors, Food Hygiene Officers and the Veterinary Officer spent a great deal of time in advising and instructing food handlers and preparers, on hygienic methods of food preparation and distribution.

Health Visitors gave instruction in infant welfare centres on such subjects as 'safety in the home' and 'care of the infant'.

The Medical Officer of Health spoke to a number of groups on many subjects connected with environmental and personal health, and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer gave lectures on mental health to various local organisations.

Flannelgraphs, film strips and slides were used to illustrate lectures where necessary. A fairly comprehensive library of film strips is maintained.

Contributions to the local press included articles on vaccination and immunisation services, mental health, care of handicapped persons, atmospheric pollution, etc.

Materials provided by the Central Council for Health Education were displayed and distributed at local health authority clinics and other suitable places.

In the early part of the year a survey on the smoking habits of selected groups of children in the ten senior schools of the town was carried out, and some two thousand six hundred children each completed two questionnaires. A detailed report on the survey is expected to be published in 1963.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951.

Welfare Services
provided under National Assistance Act, 1948

I am indebted to the Social Services Officer for supplying the following information of the services which are under his control.

Residential Accommodation

Residential accommodation is provided by the Council in five small Homes - "Healey Grange" (30 elderly women), "Whiteacres" (31 elderly men), "Gorse Hill" (25 elderly men and women), "Hameldon House" (31 elderly men and women), "Fir Grove" (32 elderly men and women) and, under a joint user agreement, in part of a former Poor Law Institution, "Moorfields" (93 elderly men and women). In addition, 35 residents are accommodated in other Homes belonging to voluntary organisations and other local authorities.

Two Homes for aged persons are registered with the local authority under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, one being a private home with accommodation for five persons and the other a voluntary home with accommodation for 16 women.

Persons in Residential Accommodation at 31st December 1962

		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Persons in Accommodation provided by the Council.</u>				
"Moorfields"	...	41	51	92
"Healey Grange"	...	-	30	30
"Whiteacres"	...	30	-	30
"Gorse Hill"	...	11	13	24
"Hameldon House"	...	14	17	31
"Fir Grove"	...	15	17	32
		<u>111</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>239</u>

Persons in Accommodation provided by other Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations.

The Hostel, Palatine Square	...	-	16	16
Homes for the Blind	...	2	3	5
Homes for Epileptics	...	4	9	13
Homes for the Aged	...	-	2	2
Homes for the Handicapped	...	1	-	1
		<u>7</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>

Welfare Services for the Blind and Partially Sighted

The welfare services for the blind and partially sighted are provided directly by the Council. Two full-time Home Teachers of the Blind are employed whose duties include teaching blind persons Braille, Moon, Handicrafts and other occupations in their own homes, together with social casework.

The Burnley and District Society for the Blind act as agents for the Council in the provision of recreational and social activities.

Library facilities are provided through the National Library for the Blind and the Talking Book Library for the Blind. The Royal National Institute for the Blind provides a placement service to place blind persons in occupations in open industry.

The Council's Workshops for the Blind, Brunswick Street, Burnley, provides sheltered employment for twelve male blind persons as basketry workers and six female blind persons as Round and Flat Machine Knitters. The products are disposed of through the Retail Shop in the Market Hall, Burnley, or through trade sources.

Number of Persons on Registers at 31st December, 1962

		<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under</u> <u>age 16</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>16-64</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Blind ...		M	1	29	44	74
		F	1	39	85	125
Register of Partially-Sighted ...		M	2	10	13	25
		F	-	16	49	65

Forty one persons were examined by the Consultant Surgeon during 1962 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Thirty two were certified as blind. Of the nine not certified as blind, all were likely to become so at a later date. He also re-examined sixty one persons already on the Blind and Partially-Sighted Registers.

The ages at the time of examination of the forty one persons were:-

	Under 40	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75- 79	80- 84	85 and over
Males	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	7	1	2	1
Females	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	8	5	4	4

Cases certified as blind

Number of Cases Examined	Recommendations	Causes of Disability				Total Causes
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other	
7	(a) No Treatment	1	2	-	4	7
5	(b) Medical Treatment	2	1	-	2	5
10	(c) Surgical Treatment	9	-	-	1	10
1	(d) Optical Treatment	-	-	-	1	1
7	(e) Hospital Super-vision	3	2	-	3	8

Workshops for the BlindNo. employed at 31st December 1962

	<u>Basketry</u> (Men)	<u>Knitting</u> (Women)	<u>Total</u>
<u>Workers</u>			
Burnley	7	3	10
Lancashire County Council	5	3	8
<u>Trainees</u>			
Burnley	-	-	-
Lancashire County Council	-	1	1

Welfare Services for the Deaf or Dumb and Hard-of-Hearing

Welfare services for the deaf or dumb and hard-of-hearing are provided through the North and East Lancashire Welfare Association for the Deaf who act as the Council's full agents in the provision of these services.

The Association operates its services in the Council's area from the Institute for the Deaf in Hebrew Road.

Number on Registers at 31st December 1962

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16-64</u>	<u>Persons 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Deaf	M	11	32	5	48
	F	3	18	12	33
Register of Hard-of- Hearing	M	-	3	5	8
	F	-	4	19	23

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons (General) including
persons who are aged and infirm

The Council employs three social workers who are designated Welfare Officers, and whose duties consist, briefly, of visiting aged or infirm and handicapped persons in their own homes, giving advice and guidance to them or their relatives and, by various means, encouraging them to live with their disability and to remain as independent as possible in their own homes.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

An occupational service is provided at a Work Centre in Ebenezer School-room, Colne Road, and caters at present for 20 physically handicapped persons who attend on four days per week to carry out work which has been obtained from local industrialists and for which the handicapped person receives small weekly remuneration. The full-time staff of the Centre consists of one Occupational Officer with the Diploma in Occupational Therapy and one unqualified Assistant Occupational Officer.

The welfare services also include the provision of a vehicle which has been specially adapted to transport physically handicapped persons; adaptations undertaken at the homes of handicapped persons to enable them to become more independent; holidays, including the provision of short-stay residential accommodation.

Social and recreational activities for the handicapped are provided through the Burnley Branch of the Inskip League of Friendship for Disabled Persons, and through the Women's Voluntary Service.

Number on Register at 31st December 1962

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Children under age 16</u>	<u>Persons 16-64</u>	<u>Persons 65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Register of Handicapped Persons (Generally)	M	20	102	40	162
	F	17	145	92	254

Daily Social Centres for Old Persons

The Council has erected five small Social Centres for old people which are open daily for their recreational use.

Weekly Clubs for Old People

The Women's Voluntary Service, the Rosehill Townswomen's Guild, the Brunshaw Pensioners' Fellowship, and the Salvation Army, provide one day a week clubs for old people in various parts of the town.

Friendly Visiting

The Burnley Churches' Visiting Scheme which was set up in 1955 whereby the churches and chapels of all denominations undertake to arrange for visitors to regularly visit aged or handicapped persons living alone, continues to provide a useful service for those people.

Details in connection with blind children are shown on Page 35 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Nursing Homes

There are two Nursing Homes registered within the County Borough. One was opened in 1954 and provides accommodation for 20 patients, and the other which was opened in December 1962 has accommodation for nine patients.

The Homes have no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases, and therefore accept only medical and chronic sick patients.

SECTION XIIMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Since the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, our services in this field have extended and increased each year. In April, 1962, we opened Thornleigh Hostel which is situated at 317 Colne Road, Burnley. This hostel provides accommodation for both sexes up to a maximum of 16 residents, and each resident becomes a trainee of our Adult Training Centre. Patients successfully rehabilitated are returned to their families or found private accommodation in the town. It is encouraging to report that this important project is an outstanding success.

In September, a Special Unit or "Intermediate" Training Centre was opened to receive mentally subnormal adolescents, principally from the Junior Training Centre. An estimated maximum of 20 will be cared for in this Unit. Again, I must report complete success - the youngsters having already adapted themselves to undertaking simple repetitive tasks in connection with commercial contract work, and for which they receive remuneration. At the same time a Creche or Nursery Class for children under 5 years of age was opened in the Junior Training Centre, with excellent results.

The Adult Training Centre continued its expansion and at the end of 1962 fifty eight people were employed on various remunerative jobs. It must be clearly stated here that our efforts in providing suitable work for the trainees have been greatly helped by a number of industrial concerns in the town - their interest in our projects is rewarding, particularly as they accept the work carried out for them, as work done efficiently and to the required standard.

Social activities continue as in previous years. The Psychiatric Social Club meets weekly in General Hospital premises, and the Social Clubs of the Junior and Adult Training Centres meet monthly in their own premises.

New and improved premises for all our units must be considered in the priority category, and I trust that these will be forthcoming in the not too distant future.

Close co-operation with the Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff at the General Hospital continues, and an active interest is maintained in the work of the North East Lancashire Branch of the National Association for Mental Health.

Number of Patients under Local Health Authority care at 31.12.1962.

PART I Patients	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
(a) Total number	-	-	77	119	-	-	5	1	-	1	62	41	10	16	8	13	10	17	152	174	(21)
(b) Attending day training centre	-	-	14	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	15	10	15	4	8	10	15	40	30	95
Awaiting entry thereto	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
(c) Resident in residential training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting resid- ence therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	3
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	14
Awaiting resid- ence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private house- hold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e)	-	-	61	112	-	-	4	1	-	1	41	26	-	1	2	4	-	2	108	143	253

Number of patients awaiting entry to hospital, or admitted for temporary residential care during 1962

PART II	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.62.																					
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	3
(c) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	4
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)																					
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	-	5
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	-	5

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December 1962

PART III	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
(a) General practitioners	1	-	60	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	60	115	176
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	41	75	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	80	128
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	3	-	-	-	3	4	7	14
(e) Police and courts	2	-	9	12	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	12	28
(f) Other sources	-	-	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	35
(g) Total	3	-	126	221	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	12	-	3	-	-	3	3	142	233	381

PREMISES PROVIDED AT 31st DECEMBER 1962

Age group provided for	Mental category provided for	Day training Centres		Residential training Centres		Social clubs or centres		Homes or hostels	
		Number of centres (1)	Number of places (2)	Number of centres (3)	Number of places (4)	Number of clubs or centres (5)	Number of places (6)	Number of homes or hostels (7)	Number of places (8)
1. Under 16	(a) Mentally Ill (b) Mentally subnormal	- 1	- 38	- -	- -	- 1	- 20	- -	- -
2. 16 and over	(a) Mentally Ill (b) Mentally subnormal	1	60	-	-	1 1	55 40	1	14-16)
3. Juniors and Adults	(a) Mentally Ill (b) Mentally subnormal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4. Total	Total	2	98	-	-	3	115	1	14-16

No.of Reports sent to Hospitals	465
No.of visits made to hospitals, patients' homes, etc....	5382
No.of office interviews	571

	<u>Burnley</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>County</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cases</u>
<u>Gannow Junior Training Centre</u> (including Creche)			
No.of persons on Register, 1st January 1962	30	4	34
No.of admissions	9	-	9
No.of discharges	13	4	17
No.remaining on Register, 31st December 1962	26	-	26
<u>Bank Hall Special Training Unit</u>			
No.of trainees on register at opening (17.9.62.)			10
No.of trainees admitted since opening			2
No.of trainees left since opening -			
(a) To Adult Training Centre			1
(b) Other reasons			-
No.of trainees on Register, 31st December 1962			11
<u>Parkside Adult Training Centre</u>			
No.of trainees on Register, 1st January 1962			47
No.of trainees who received training during the year			86
No.of trainees on Register, 31st December 1962			58
No.of trainees transferred to Open Industry			2
<u>Thornleigh Hostel</u>			
No.of residents at opening (24.4.62.)			15
No.of residents admitted from 24.4.62.....			18
No.of residents left hostel -			
(a) Rehabilitation			10
(b) Returned to hospital			9
No.of residents at 31st December 1962			14

SECTION XIIIAMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1962, the ambulances made 8,546 journeys, carried 32,707 patients and covered 135,733 miles.

The patients carried and total mileage covered in the last eight years are shown by the following figures:-

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Journeys	7067	7175	7279	7267	7434	7912	8275	8546
Patients carried	20368	20671	21893	23562	26764	29838	30262	32707
Mileage	108380	108460	105540	106829	117448	123024	128653	135733

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 2,445, the journeys increased by 271 and the total mileage was 7,080 miles more than in 1961. The miles per patient carried is 4.14.

Numerous journeys are made to hospitals in other areas, especially those in the Manchester area and Blackpool, and these are increasing in number.

Of the total mileage of 135,733, 35.87% or 48,688 miles were in respect of 685 journeys made to other towns. The average mileage per "out of town" journey being 71.07.

A satisfactory reciprocal working arrangement with the ambulance service of No.6 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council frequently avoids duplication of long distance journeys.

At the end of 1962, the fleet consisted of six large ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles. These latter vehicles are used mainly for the conveyance of out-patients to hospitals and clinics in other areas.

Two unserviceable dual-purpose vehicles were replaced during the year.

The staff consists of one ambulance officer, four station officers and twenty driver/attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1962

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood, etc., Journeys	Accident or Emergency		Others		Totals		Mileage		
		Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Amb.	Car	Total
473	828	1703	1780	5542	30927	8546	32707	91755	43978	135733

SECTION XIVSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWater Supply

No changes were made during 1962 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,495,623,000 gallons - approximately seventy seven million gallons more than in the previous year.

The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 47.01 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 43.94 inches and the highest 49.51 inches.

The total number of samples of tap water taken and submitted to bacteriological examination and chemical analysis was forty eight. Throughout the year the water was of very good quality, and found to be free of B.Coli.

All the dwellinghouses, hospitals, hostels and homes within the County Borough, and in consequence the town's population, are supplied with water direct from public water mains.

Public Baths

Twenty four samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The water was found to be most satisfactory.

Public Cleansing

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1962.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December 1962.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
(a) Refuse taken to tip:-		
Plant Screenings ("tailings")	7397	
Screened Dust	7485	
Tipped direct	<u>2511</u>	17393
(b) Refuse burned		1076
(c) Salvage materials sold		<u>4764</u>
(d) Total refuse dealt with		23233
Clinker arising from (b)		<u>527</u>
		<u>23760</u>

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1962.

No. of Premises

31,264

No. of Dustbins

33,448

General Sanitary Inspection.

Three thousand three hundred and seven complaints were received and dealt with.

				<u>No.</u>
Visits to	Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	188
"	" Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	9
"	" Bakeries	...	...	223
"	" Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	...	...	79
"	" Milk and Grocers' Shops	...	...	261
"	" Ice-Cream Manufactories and Shops	...	...	84
"	" Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises	...	...	16
"	" Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	...	...	23
"	" Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	...	...	170
"	" Marine Store and Offensive Trades	...	...	5
"	" Stable Manure Pits	...	...	3
"	" Premises where animals are kept	...	...	30
"	" Common Lodging Houses	...	...	4
"	" Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	81
"	" Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	72
"	" Other Dwellings	...	...	10,156
"	" Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	168
"	" Premises where nuisances exist	...	...	6,139
"	" Properties in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	1,150
"	" Colliery Tips	...	...	281
"	" Properties in Clearance Areas	...	...	3,788
Drains Tested	...	...	...	370
No.of Legal Notices served	...	...	...	900
No.of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	...	1,207
No.of Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	525
No.of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	63
No.of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	272
No.of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	...	1,139
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc. re Property	...	...	...	1,459
Interviews with Firemen	...	...	...	244
Inspection re Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...	...	279
Visits to School Premises	...	...	...	19
" " Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	28
" " Public Institutions	...	...	...	6
" under Shops Act	...	...	...	33
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	...	3,865
Defects remedied during the year	...	...	...	4,060
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	...	1,504

Legal Notices served during the Year.PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 -

Section 39 - Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	219
Section 45 - Closets requiring repair	...	...	135
Section 93 - General Nuisances (other defects of property)	...	...	288

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925 -

Section 53 - Defective Drains	...	...	258
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Clean Air.

The implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was continued during 1962. The problem falls into two categories, i.e. industrial and domestic.

1. Industrial.

The pressure on industry to comply with the requirements of the Act was maintained during 1962. By the end of the year all except a very few had completed the conversion of existing plant or the installation of new plant so that the Act could be complied with. Of those still with obsolete plant, all with the exception of two, had submitted proposals which had been accepted and which were to be implemented in the very near future, or had resorted to smokeless fuel.

2. Domestic.

The Council adopted a revised and accelerated programme during the year in sympathy with the wishes of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, who is most anxious that authorities in the so called 'black areas' should complete their smoke control programmes as soon as possible.

The Council made smoke control orders in respect of the following areas during the year:-

<u>Area.</u>	<u>Number of premises.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>
Burnley No.2 Hargher Clough	2,032	260
Burnley No.3 Brunshaw and Turf Moor	1,253	113
Burnley No.4 Ightenhill	646	295
Burnley No.5 Central	1,106	177
TOTALS	5,037	845

Burnley No.3 (Brunshaw and Turf Moor) Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in October, 1962, and will become operative in July, 1963. The remaining orders have not yet been confirmed by the Minister.

Table showing progress made in the establishment of smoke control areas:-

Smoke Control Areas - Position at December, 1962.

Total acreage of Borough.	Acreage covered by operative orders.	Part of Borough covered by operative orders expressed as % of whole.	Acreage covered by orders not yet operative.	Total premises in Borough.	Premises covered by operative orders	Premises covered by operative orders expressed as % of whole.	Premises covered by orders not yet operative.
4695	132	2.8	545	32,000	1184	3.7	5037

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year, two houses were registered, the total accommodation being one hundred and three males. Four visits were made and twelve defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Five houses in Burnley are used as Houses Let in Lodgings, which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:-

<u>Tenements.</u>				<u>Occupants.</u>			
One-roomed	...	...	34	ADULTS - Males	...	...	39
Two-roomed	...	...	1	Females	...	...	18
Three-roomed	...	...	14	Infants under one year	...	...	-
Four-roomed	...	...	8	Children, aged 1 to 10 years	...	...	4
—				—			
57				61			
=				=			

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:-

Gut Scraper	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	5
Fellmonger	...	...	1
Tallow Melter	...	...	1

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act requires the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured and the registration of premises where filling materials are used in the production of upholstered articles.

There is one manufacturer of rag flock in the Borough and twelve premises where filling materials are used in the upholstery trade. These have all been licensed and registered.

Stable Middens.

No.of Middens	...	19	Inspections	...	20
No.of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies	...	...	...	...	17

Dirty Houses.

One hundred and one houses were suspected of being dirty, and twenty five were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1962 are as follows:-

Clean Water Closets	...	...	25,235
Waste Water Closets	...	...	11,898
Latrines (29) with Closets	...	...	133
Privies	...	...	81

In only seven dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

During the year, assistance was given in connection with 379 conversions of waste-water closets. In May, 1961, the local authority began to operate a scheme whereby a grant of £10 is made, under certain conditions, towards the cost of the conversion of a waste water closet, and there continues to be a good response to the scheme.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 81 of which 76 are pails and 5 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 76 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

No.of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in the Borough	....	....	....	1,357
No.of Shops only	....	....	....	743
Total inspections of shops	....	....	....	499
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38	....	....	....	33

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough and no caravans are used as dwellings.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 223 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

Details of Inspection and Defects found:-

Number on Register	...	...	82
Verbal Notices	...	...	39
Informal (written) Notices	...	...	40
Number of Defects	...	...	303

Fish and Chip Shops.

No.of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1962	.....	63
No.of inspections	.....	79
Defects found	.....	59
Informal Notices	.....	14

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Four rodent operatives/disinfectors work under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rodent operatives carry out the treatment on request. No charge is made for private dwellings, but actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	...	...	...	500
Visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses			...	1080
Visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises			...	2008
Visits paid by rodent operatives to Local Authority premises	...	...	...	571
Special Inspections by Public Health Inspectors			...	279

During the year, the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Three hundred and sixty three manholes were baited and of these 125 showed poison takes.

The traditional method of bi-annual baiting of the sewers was discontinued during the year. A method of continuous treatment is now being tried.

Briefly, the object of this new technique is to ensure that the sewers which are known to be infested have a supply of poisoned bait at all times. It is hoped that by this method we shall be able to completely eliminate those rats which survived the former method of treatment and thus provided a breeding nucleus for re-infestation of the sewer.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the town's mains.

The Public Health Inspectors made nineteen visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Less than one per cent. of the premises within the Borough are not connected to the sewerage system, and these are almost entirely rural in character. The remaining premises are drained to three treatment works which at the present time are coping adequately with the town effluent. A firm of consultants is in the process of preparing a scheme for the modernisation of one of the disposal works.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)
during 1962.

Premises	No.on register	No.of Inspect- ions	No.of Written Notices	No.of Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	115	242	41	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	407	188	38	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	522	430	79	-

CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	56	37	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	52	41	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	54	45	-	1	-
TOTAL	163	123	-	5	-

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - NIL

SECTION XVHOUSING.Types of Dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1962:-

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	27,702
Combined houses and shops	...	...	1,357
Houses without through ventilation:-			
(a) Back-to-back houses	...	...	126
(b) Single houses	...	...	37
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	4
TOTAL			<u>29,226</u>

Houses without through ventilation.

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses and single roomed dwellings	...	167
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1962	...	96

SLUM CLEARANCESlum Clearance Programme.

Further progress was made during the year in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Official representations were made to the Housing Committee under Section 42(1) of the Housing Act, 1957, and the following areas were declared to be clearance areas:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>No.of premises</u>
Bankhouse Street	6
Thomas Street	4
Lowerhouse Fold	14
Lowerhouse Lane (No.1)	15
Lowerhouse Lane (No.2)	5
Glen Square	6
Halstead Street	4
John Street	77
Lonsdale Yard	15
Hammerton Street	13
Baron Terrace	23
TOTAL	<u>182</u>

The following areas were inspected during 1962 and will be represented during 1963:-

<u>Area</u>		<u>No.of premises</u>
Greenwood Street	...	22
Raws Street	...	4
Hebrew Road	...	3
Ivy Street	...	3
Watkinson Court	...	9
Berwick Street	...	100
		141

The proposed Bishop Street Clearance Area which comprises 14 houses in Bishop Street and Fraser Street was the subject of a special report to the Housing Committee during 1962. It was decided that this area (scheduled to be represented along with the areas shown above) should not be dealt with as scheduled, due to the relatively good condition of the houses, but should be transferred to the Council's second post war programme, to be dealt with at a later date.

The second stage of the Council's post war clearance programme was surveyed during 1962. Some 2,000 houses were inspected by the public health inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, and a schedule of unfit houses was prepared and submitted to the Housing Committee. It was subsequently agreed by the Council that these houses should be dealt with during the next 7 years by inclusion in clearance areas.

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received in respect of orders concerning the following areas:-

Park Hill Terrace
 Ashworth Street
 Gannow Top (No.1)
 Gannow Top (No.2)
 Havelock Place
 Newground Top
 Hopwood Street
 Briercliffe Road
 Barden Lane
 Hope Street
 Hufling Court
 Haslam Street
 Gretna Place

During the year, 7 families were removed from clearance areas to Corporation houses by the Health Department staff.

Twelve Closing Orders and 8 Demolition Orders were made and 3 Undertakings not to re-let were obtained in respect of individual unfit houses. One undertaking to make the house fit was accepted and subsequently complied with.

Rent Act, 1957.

Five visits to premises were made during 1962, following applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair.

UNFIT HOUSES

(Action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts)

I. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	211
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II. Action under the Statutory Powers during the year:-

A.Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
---	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By Owners	...	...	Nil
---------------	-----	-----	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil
---	--	-----

B.Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	1,416
---	-----	-----	-------

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

(a) By Owners	...	...	179
---------------	-----	-----	-----

(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners		46
--	--	----

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	8
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	15
Number of persons displaced (under C(b))	...	4

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil

E. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	12
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	...	3
Number of persons displaced (under E(1))	...	38
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were revoked and Demolition Orders made	...	1

F. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Closing Orders made under Section 17(3)	...	Nil
(2) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	...	Nil

Eradication of Vermin.

One hundred and sixty three houses were disinfested by insecticides.

HOUSING STATISTICS.Year ended 31st December, 1962.

Number of dwellings erected during the year:-

By Corporation	...	...	Nil
By private enterprise	...	...	76
With State assistance under the Housing Acts			<u>Nil</u>
Total number erected			<u>76</u>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

There have been no private slaughterhouses in the Borough for over 80 years. One Public Abattoir is provided by the Authority.

Two Meat Inspectors, under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer, carry out systematic ante and post-mortem inspection of all livestock passing through the Abattoir. All carcasses and offals found after inspection to be free from disease are meat-marked "Home Killed - Burnley".

Public Abattoir

These premises, which have been in continual use since 1878, are outdated, despite minor improvements from time to time. Undoubtedly, the most economical and ideal layout is that of the factory abattoir operating on a modern "line system".

Such a factory abattoir would not only include chill rooms in which carcasses could be stored in order to obviate "slaughtering on demand", but would also provide "cutting up" rooms in which carcasses could be cut into wholesale joints, the demand for which from retail butchers increases weekly.

The pattern of meat distribution has changed considerably during the past few years. As the purchasing power of the consumer has increased, so also has the demand for the choicer cuts. Thus retail butchers, who previously purchased whole carcasses, are finding increasing difficulty in disposing of cuts from the fore-quarters. The increasing number of super-markets also encourages the housewife to purchase pre-packed meat, such joints being selected mainly on a price basis rather than for quality, preference undoubtedly being given to joints carrying little or no fat. This demand for lean meat is consistent throughout the whole of the trade, so that today there is little or no demand for the prime finished carcase.

The Council have submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, their report as required by the Slaughterhouses Act of 1958. This report provides for modernization of the existing abattoir and the leasing of the premises to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation for a period of 30 years. This Company will also act as the Council's slaughtering agents in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The terms of this lease are now being finalised and it is anticipated that it will become operative as and from 1st January next year.

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during the year under review. It will be noted that

the throughput at the abattoirs during 1962 was less than the average of the past few years. This pattern appears to have been somewhat general throughout the country, being influenced partly by the greater importation of carcasses of fresh meat at lower prices resulting in a reduction in the importation of Irish animals, which have commanded higher prices from Continental countries.

No. of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during the last 5 years.

Year	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1958	3,756	1,144	58	22,981	2,863	30,802
1959	3,210	809	33	27,876	2,832	34,760
1960	4,045	927	42	28,402	2,500	35,916
1961	4,575	706	69	29,201	3,598	38,149
1962	3,919	654	38	21,511	2,672	28,794

It will be noted that the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoirs during the year under review totalled 28,794, this being a decrease of 25% on those slaughtered during the year 1961.

No instance of tuberculosis was encountered during the year in home produced livestock. Thirty four cases of the disease were, however, detected in Irish livestock imported under special licence for slaughter (3.4%). The Burnley Abattoir is one of those in Lancashire, specially authorised to receive (non-attested) Irish cattle for immediate slaughter.

Despite the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, other diseased conditions are fairly frequently encountered during the course of post-mortem examination, although these are generally not so extensive as were those encountered when tuberculosis was rife. Special attention is paid to any casualty or other animal slaughtered and showing evidence of enteritis, in view of the fact that this may be due to either a Salmonella or an epidemic B.Coli infection, which might well cause a subsequent outbreak of food poisoning.

The incidence of Cysticercus Bovis in cattle, which when active is readily transmissible to the human subject showed a reduction of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % compared to that found in the previous 3 years. This reduction may be accounted for partly by the reduced throughput and partly by the fact that consumer demand results in animals now being slaughtered at an earlier age, thus giving less opportunity for the animal to acquire the infection, or alternatively insufficient time for the cysts to develop as to be visible to the naked eye, despite the meticulous examination carried out for its presence in the

predilection seats. Details of animals slaughtered and a summary of the diseased conditions found on such examination are found in the following table.

	No. of animals slaughtered and examined	TYPES OF DISEASED CONDITIONS									
		Tuberculosis			Diseases other than Tuberculosis			Cysticercosis			
		Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percent-age of animals inspected	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percent-age of animals inspected	Total carcasses infected	Carcasses of which some part was condemned	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Carcasses general-ised and totally condemned
Cattle excluding cows	3919	1	20	0.56	1	963	2.48	2	2	2	-
Cows	654	-	-	-	8	309	48.0	-	-	-	-
Calves	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep and lambs	21511	-	-	-	37	5176	24.23	-	-	-	-
Pigs	2672	-	8	0.28	9	321	12.35	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	28794	1	28	.10	55	6769	23.69	2	2	2	-

The amount of meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption was:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of tuberculosis	1.	1.	0.	18.
On account of other conditions	29.	13.	0.	25.
TOTAL	30.	14.	1.	15.

All rejected meat is collected by a reputable firm of meat and bone meal manufacturers, by whom it is sterilised in the course of processing.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960.

During the course of inspection of other foodstuffs, the following were found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Meat, fresh	1694 lbs.
Meat, tinned	1394 lbs.
Fish, fresh	786 lbs.
Fish, canned	128 lbs.
Fruit, fresh	789 lbs.
Fruit, canned	3533 lbs.
Vegetables, fresh	6589 lbs.
Vegetables, canned	1939 lbs.
Ham, canned	1598 lbs.
Soups, canned	556 lbs.
Eggs, frozen liquid	28 lbs.
Milk, canned	248 lbs.
Cheese	17 lbs.
Jams and other preserves	352 lbs.
Butter	54 lbs.
Bacon	133 lbs.
Confectionery flour, etc.	43 lbs.

TOTAL : 8 tons. 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.

I am pleased to report that all retail butchers and retailers of cooked meats are hygiene conscious and their shops are maintained at a high standard. All have closed windows and readily cleansed counters, the majority formica covered. Almost all have refrigerated window displays and/or counters.

The principal fish and poultry dealers also occupy modern premises.

The former popularity of the "oven ready" and/or "roasted" broiler chicken by the public continues to wane. This is partly due to the realisation by the housewife that the actual price per lb. of poultry meat is still considerably higher than that of ordinary meat and partly due to the lack of taste in such broiler poultry, a characteristic of livestock in which growth is abnormally forced.

The "pre-packing" of poultry in specialised poultry packing plants has almost entirely superseded the spasmodic plucking and dressing of this class of stock, which at one time was a common feature of almost all butchers' and fishmongers' shops, especially prior to Christmas. This will undoubtedly have effected a reduction in the incidence of cases of food poisoning, which often arose from the handling of such poultry with resultant cross-infection to other food products.

Milk Supply

Only designated milk is distributed within the County Borough area. About one third is pasteurised, one third sterilised and the remaining third raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled).

In recent years there has been an increasing demand from a section of the general public for Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk. From enquiries made of householders by officers of my Department, it would appear that the preference shown for Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk over pasteurised is not on account of taste, but solely due to the fact that as the farm bottled milk invariably carries a gold cap and costs from one penny or twopence per pint more, the consumer presumes that, ipso-facto, it must be better milk.

Many housewives also willingly pay a half-penny a pint more for Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk, the only difference between this and ordinary pasteurised is that such bottles are sealed with a red cap in lieu of a plain aluminium one.

It is to be regretted that the general public are totally unaware that bovine tuberculosis is now eradicated, and that therefore all milk, irrespective of its designation, is now derived solely from "Attested" tubercle free cattle. Further, that whilst in years gone by, there was some risk of transmission of bovine tuberculosis to children, this was by no means the only milk borne infection, and that probably the risk to the human subject of contracting Brucellosis, streptococcal sore throat or other milk borne diseases from raw milk is almost as great today as it was in the past.

In view of the fact that the words "Tuberculin Tested" are used as a "gimmick" to mislead the average housewife into paying more for her milk than she need do, the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food should give consideration to abolishing the designation "Tuberculin Tested" now that all milk is produced from Tuberculin Tested cattle.

MILK AS A SOURCE OF INFECTION

For many years during the early part of this century, considerable publicity was given at various times to the risk of infection being transmitted to the human subject through the medium of raw milk. Although this publicity invariably emphasised the dangers arising from bovine tuberculosis, this was by no means the sole milk-borne disease.

Following the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, little attention appears to be given to the continual risk from other milk-borne diseases, in particular Brucellosis.

I am fully aware of the difficulties of the diagnosis of Brucellosis in the human subject, especially in the case of chronic infections, which undoubtedly predominate. It is suggested that the risk of transmitting this infection is much greater in persons coming into contact with animals, hence the greater incidence of the acute type amongst farmers and slaughterhouse personnel.

The consumption of infected milk cannot, however, be disregarded as, in two local cases reported to me this year, one was an engineering worker, the other a school boy, in neither case had the person been in contact with livestock.

In recent years, there appears to have been some considerable increase in the incidence of the Brucellosis infection amongst dairy cattle. This is probably due to the fact that this organism no longer appears to cause explosive outbreaks of abortion in a dairy herd, so that such infection invariably introduced by the carrier animal, whose discharges are all infective, may spread throughout the herd without any clinical evidence. Thus, not only will the milk be a source of infection to the human subject in its raw state, but the producer may suffer from serious financial loss resulting from subsequent sterility and loss of milk production in his herd.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that Brucellosis infection, which undoubtedly is the cause of ill-health amongst an appreciable proportion of the population of this country, is not a notifiable disease either in the human subject or in animals, as obtains in Northern Ireland and most other countries.

The Research Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have shown that calves vaccinated against brucellosis between six and eight months of age, will subsequently develop complete immunity to the infection. As a result, the Ministry have now introduced a free Vaccination Scheme which, if taken advantage of by all farmers, would result in the infection in cattle being entirely eliminated within 5 years. Up to December, 1962, only a comparatively small percentage of farmers had, however, taken advantage of this free scheme. Consideration should be given to making it illegal, after say, the 1st January, 1966, for any person to sell milk derived from any animal not so immunised.

One hundred and forty eight samples of raw milk taken in the course of delivery were submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory for examination for the presence of Brucella organisms. Twenty eight (i.e. 18.8%) were found to be infected on cultural examination. The incidence of brucellosis infected milks is therefore greater than was the incidence of bovine tuberculosis in years gone by and, therefore, suggests that all raw milk may be a potential source of infection to the consumer.

Pasteurisation of milk is the only effective safeguard against infection from milk-borne diseases.

Control of Brucellosis infection in milk supplies

On every occasion that a sample of milk is found to be infected with Brucellosis, a notification is immediately sent to the producer informing him of this and advising him to contact immediately his private Veterinary Surgeon, in order to eliminate the infected animal or animals concerned. The producer is also informed that if a further sample, normally taken again after a period of 10 to 14 days, is found to be similarly infected, a notice will immediately be served upon him under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General Regulations) 1959, requiring all his milk to be heat treated before sale.

This procedure has proved to be very effective in eliminating this infection from a herd, but it is unfortunately only a palliative one.

In view of the apparent increase of infection in local dairy herds, during the past few years, in company with my Veterinary Officer, I attended a special meeting of the National Farmers' Union, held locally, at which meeting I emphasised the seriousness from the aspect of public health of Brucellosis infection in dairy herds. I made a special point of the assistance which my Department could render to milk producers in regard to the examination of individual milk samples from either freshly calved or newly acquired cows, in order to ensure that the animals were free from infection, and thus ensure that the milk subsequently produced by these animals was free from infection, and that disease was not inadvertently introduced into a herd from an infected animal.

I am pleased to report that my Department is now receiving an increasing number of individual samples of milk of this nature from various producers, who are desirous of maintaining disease-free herds.

Milk in Schools

All milk supplied to children in schools and that used in the school meals service is pasteurised, as of course this is the only type of milk free from risk of infection.

Samples of milk supplied to schools are taken regularly to ensure that it is efficiently pasteurised and is always of the required standard.

There is no doubt that the regular supply of milk to school children has been particularly beneficial, resulting in increasing general physical development and powers of resistance to infection generally. Details of the improved health of school children is given in the appropriate section of my Report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

Dealers' licences granted under the above Regulations:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	20
*Pasteurised Milk and Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	46
Sterilised Milk	452

* In addition, some 35 producer/retailers are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to retail Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk in the County Borough area. Details of samples of these milks taken under the provisions of these Regulations are given under the heading of Milk Sampling.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Number of registered distributors of milk (majority distributing sterilised milk)	452
Number of dairy premises and/or vehicles inspected	397

There are now no dairy premises as such in the County Borough area other than a few farms, where Tuberculin Tested milk is produced and bottled. All milk distributors, other than producer/retailers, now obtain their supplies of either Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) pre-packed. Thus, the various dairy premises now in use are, in fact, virtually milk bottle storage depots only, all being equipped with suitable chill rooms.

Two of these dairies are also equipped with bottle washing plants. Such plants are utilised for the cleansing and sterilisation, on a semi-co-operative basis, of milk bottles used in the distribution of Tuberculin Tested milk by the number of such distributors before the return of the bottles to the producers, who insist that such bottles are washed and sterilised before being returned to them. The washing and sterilising efficiency of these machines is periodically checked.

Milk Sampling

Samples of all grades of milk for both analytical and bacteriological examination are regularly taken during the course of distribution to the consumer.

(i) Milks submitted for Chemical Analysis.

During the year 469 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination for keeping quality and for chemical examination.

Particulars of the chemical examination of such milks are given below.

(ii) Milks submitted for Bacteriological Examination.(a) Details of samples of Raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk Examined for Keeping Quality

Total No. of samples examined	No.failed Meth.Blue Test	No.failed 5 minute boil test	No.failing both tests	Total number failing tests	% failing test
397	38	38	21	74	18.6

It will be noted that 74 samples (i.e. 18.6%) of raw Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers failed to satisfy the prescribed tests for keeping quality laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. This number of unsatisfactory samples, almost one in five, is to be deprecated, especially as the producer receives an enhanced price for his milk, which bonus is more than adequate to cover the cost of additional labour required to ensure that the milk is produced and bottled under hygienic conditions.

(b) Samples of Pasteurised Milk taken in the course of delivery examined for efficiency Pasteurisation (Phosphatase Test).

31 samples of Pasteurised Milk - All found to be satisfactory.

19 samples of (Tuberculin Tested) Pasteurised - All found to be satisfactory.

(c) Samples of Sterilised Milk examined for efficiency of sterilisation (Turbidity Test).

14 samples submitted - All found to be satisfactory.

Premises used for the Preparation of Food
(Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

All premises in which food is handled or prepared and from which it is distributed, including wholesale premises, whether these fall within the above Section of the Food and Drugs Act or not, are periodically inspected by Officers of the Public Health Department. Special attention is directed to the hygienic conditions under which such food is handled in order to obviate any risk of contamination thereto.

Inspection of School Meals Kitchens

Regular periodic inspections are carried out at the 31 School Kitchens in which meals supplied to school children are prepared.

Such inspections are mainly to ensure that the quality of the various foods delivered by the contractors are of the quality and high standard demanded, although my Officers take the opportunity during the course of these visits to see that the high standard of hygiene, normally operating in such kitchens, is strictly maintained.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950
Duties of Local Authority

Number of special visits of inspection carried
 out under the above Act 89 .

Swine Fever Orders 1958/1959

Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Orders 1956/1958

Owing to the increased incidence of Swine Fever in the North Western area, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made a special Order under the Diseases of Animals Act, declaring a large part of the County, including the County Borough area, to be an infected area, under the provisions of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Orders 1956/1958.

During the period of operation of this Order, which is still in force, all movement of pigs is prohibited except on licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

In two cases of unexplained deaths in pigs, investigations were carried out by the Veterinary Officer as the result of which the deaths were found to have been due to causes other than from schedule disease.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No incidence in connection with this important economic disease of livestock was reported during the year. The country as a whole being comparatively free from foot and mouth disease.

Anthrax Order, 1938

On three occasions during the course of post-mortem examination of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoir, pathological lesions found in the viscera were suggestive of anthrax infection. Bacteriological examination by the Veterinary Officer of samples of blood taken from the infected organs showed, however, that the suspicions of the existence of this disease was unfounded.

The sudden unexplained death overnight of a bovine animal in the lairage was also suggestive of anthrax. Examination of a similar sample of blood by the Veterinary Officer, taken from the dead animal, revealed that the animal had died from some other cause. The carcass was therefore removed unopened to a knacker's yard and the lairage subsequently disinfected.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

This Order, which is somewhat difficult to enforce, requires all local authorities to ensure that all persons collecting kitchen waste or other waste foods for subsequent feeding to animals, e.g. pigs or poultry, sterilise such food, under licence granted by the local authority, before it is either fed or brought into contact with animals.

In order to enforce the provisions of the Order constant supervision by my officers is essential.

Pet Animals Act, 1959

This Act prohibits the carrying on of the business of keeping all classes of animals, including invertebrates for sale, except under the provisions of a licence granted by a local authority.

Nine licences were granted or renewed by my Department during the year. Two of these subsequently gave up business.

The majority of the licencees conduct their business in an excellent manner. Unfortunately, in a minority of cases constant supervision is necessary, in order to ensure that the provisions of the Act are strictly adhered to.

Bacteriological ExaminationsIce-Cream

Twenty two samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:-

	Methylene Blue Test			
Grade 	1	2	3	4
No.of samples in each Grade ...	13	5	4	-

On each occasion in which the methylene blue test shows that a sufficiently good bacteriological standard is not being attained by firms manufacturing ice-cream locally, investigation is made and advice given at the place of manufacture. Firms manufacturing outside Burnley are informed of unsatisfactory laboratory reports and notification is also sent to the local authorities in whose areas the ice-cream is manufactured, so that similar investigations can be made. In all instances in which samples are reported to be of grades 3 or 4, further samples are taken, after the necessary investigations are made, to ensure that improvement in the standard has been effected.

Two local firms manufacture ice-cream and both use the Hot Mix Method.

Other Foods

Eleven bacteriological samples of miscellaneous foods were submitted for analysis. Five samples were found to be unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken.

Food Premises

(1) The types of Food Premises in the Borough are:-

Bakeries 	82
Grocers 	542
Greengrocers	67
Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders 	151
Fishmongers 	31
Cooked Meat Manufacturers 	45
Fish and Chip Shops 	63
Canteens, kitchens, etc. 	75
Cafes and Restaurants 	49
Hotels, Licensed Clubs, etc. 	150
Manufacturers of Ice-Cream 	2
Retailers of Ice-Cream (including the two manufacturers) 	333

(2) Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955 (included in (1)).

Butchers manufacturing sausages and/or cooked meats	...	...	...	...	87
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	10
Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats	...	...	...	...	43
Retailers and Manufacturers of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	333
TOTAL					473

(3) Number of inspections of Food Premises

Meat and other Cooked Foods	...	...	...	...	299
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	84
TOTAL					383

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS TAKEN DURING 1962

Total Samples 679	
Genuine	Adulterated
642	33

Five of these samples were formal ones and two of them (1 milk and 1 ice-cream) were not satisfactory. These were the subject of Police Court proceedings which resulted in each case in the vendor being fined.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1962.

<u>No. of Case</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
1.	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Water in milk.	Producer fined £5 plus £2.2s.0d. costs = £7.2s.0d. total.
2.	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Ice-cream deficient in fat and solids not fat.	Producer fined £10, plus £6.6s.0d. costs = £16.6s.0d. total.
3.	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Selling a vanilla slice containing a razor blade.	Manufacturer fined £20 plus £14.13s.0d. costs = £34.13s.0d. total.

<u>No.of Case</u>	<u>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
4.	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Depositing unsound food for purpose of sale.	Dismissed on payment of costs.
5.	Public Health Act, 1936 and Clean Air Act, 1956.	Failure to comply with nuisance orders regarding smoke emission.	Fined £15 plus £5.5s.0d. costs = £20.5s.0d. total.
6.	Public Health Act, 1936 and Clean Air Act, 1956.	Failure to comply with a nuisance order regard- ing smoke emission.	Fined £3 plus £4.4s.0d. costs = £7.4s.0d. total.

SECTION XVIIMISCELLANEOUSMedical Examinations

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1962:-

PURPOSE	No.of Examinations
Retirement of Local Authority staff	2
Workmen's Compensation Act	4
Superannuation	344
Road Traffic Act	214
Fitness to Work	34
School Meals Service	52
Accidents	5
Teachers - Admission to Training College	81
Others	12
TOTAL	748

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

Detail	Site of Gauge		
	Town Hall	Cemetery	Marsden Hospital
	Tons per Sq.Mile	Tons per Sq.Mile	Tons per Sq.Mile
Total undissolved matter	11.89	5.20	3.20
Total dissolved matter	6.60	5.19	5.94
Total deposit	18.49	10.39	9.14
Sulphate as So_4 "	2.24	1.78	1.61
Chlorine as Cl'	1.78	1.32	1.30

THE WEATHER OF 1962 COMPARED WITH 1961
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost	Mean Relative Humidity
	Total amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in ins.	No. of days of rain	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Mean in Shade	Mean Range	Mean Earth 1 foot	Mean Earth 4 feet		
Average 40 years.	1074.1	269	15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 and 29/6/21	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1961	1123.9	293	14.9 hrs. on 29/6/61	45.99	201	1.55 ins. (16.10.61.)	47.3°	11.7°	48.3°	48.5°	89	83.7%
1962	No readings taken from 26.3.62. - Recording sphere stolen			42.15	201	1.36 ins. (26.8.62.)	46.0°	11.8°	46.9°	47.2°	104	80.4%

LAT : 53°

47'

30N

LONG : 2°

14'

30W

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED DURING 1962.

Barometer Cistern 655 feet above Mean Sea Level at Marsden Hospital.

1962	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		THERMOMETERS										Mean Relative Humidity	RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.												
			IN SCREEN							Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND			No. of days	Total Fall	Most in a day		No. of days of sun	Total amount	Daily mean	Most in a day		NO.OF DAYS OF:											
			Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature					Mean 1 ft.	Mean 4 ft.				Amount	Day of Mth.				Amount	Day of Mth.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm			
						Highest	Date	Lowest	Date																									
	M'bars	Inches												Ins.	Ins.			Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.														
Jan.....	1010.1	29.830	43.0	32.8	37.9	50	24/1	14	2/1	29.2	38.3	41.8	87.6	22	5.91	0.85	13/1	21	39.0	1.26	5.8	27/1	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	11	10			
Feb.....	1024.3	30.250	42.3	33.4	37.9	49	4/2 6/2	24	15/2	29.3	39.4	42.0	88.4	16	3.66	1.09	11/2	16	57.4	2.05	8.3	22/2	1	3	1	5	1	3	-	11	3			
March	1013.7	29.936	41.2	27.5	34.4	50	29/3	14	4/3	22.6	36.9	40.4	78.3	11	1.64	0.38	31/3	*	*	*	*	*	4	1	1	5	-	1	1	7	11			
April	1016.1	30.006	50.3	36.4	43.4	63	24/4 25/4	26	14/4	31.7	42.4	41.8	76.8	16	3.97	1.15	2/4	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	2	3	-	5	1	10	3			
May	1014.7	29.966	54.6	41.4	48.0	62	1/5 25/5	33	1/5	38.1	49.5	46.5	72.2	21	3.78	0.61	18/5	*	*	*	*	*	6	1	-	2	-	4	2	11	5			
June	1021.3	30.160	62.0	45.3	53.7	72	7/6 1/6	30	1/6	42.7	53.9	49.8	67.6	16	1.55	0.31	12/6	*	*	*	*	*	1	3	-	5	-	2	1	12	6			
July	1016.2	30.010	62.4	49.9	56.1	71	9/7 5/7	40	5/7	46.7	56.7	52.7	79.5	10	2.65	1.20	10/7	*	*	*	*	*	-	2	-	6	-	4	2	8	9			
August	1013.0	29.916	60.5	49.6	55.0	67	19/8 15/8	41	15/8	46.5	56.4	54.1	80.6	21	5.73	1.36	26/8	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	-	1	-	7	2	12	5			
Sept	1013.1	29.919	57.0	47.0	52.0	67	2/9 35	21/9	43.5	54.1	53.5	80.2	21	5.18	0.95	11/9	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	-	8	-	5	1	9	4				
Oct	1021.6	30.170	54.2	43.3	48.8	62	7/10 26	27/10	38.3	51.4	52.0	86.6	11	2.24	0.67	27/10	*	*	*	*	*	-	2	-	6	1	4	1	8	9				
Nov	1014.5	29.960	45.1	35.7	40.4	56	5/11 21	20/11	32.1	44.2	48.1	87.3	20	1.78	0.55	1/11	*	*	*	*	*	-	6	-	7	2	1	-	4	10				
Dec	1017.2	30.040	40.1	29.4	34.8	51	14/12 14	29/12	23.6	39.4	44.1	79.5	16	4.06	0.77	10/12	*	*	*	*	*	1	-	1	5	1	1	-	13	9				
Whole Year	1016.3	30.013	51.1	39.3	46.0	72	7/6 14 4/3 29/12			35.4	46.9	47.2	80.4	201	42.15	1.36	26/8	-	-	-	-	-	19	25	5	57	5	43	11	116	84			

* Sunshine Sphere stolen 26.3.62.

No readings taken after that date up to the end of the year.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

Snow or Sleet	Snow lying (at obs. hour)	Thunder Heard	Hail	Fog (at obs. hour)	Ground Frost	Gale
18	19	1	4	11	104	10

